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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ELECTED HEAD OF NATIONAL LIBERALS

British Premier Now Has Party  
Machine Ready to Hand in  
Shape of Newly Formed  
National Liberal Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—The new organization of the Coalition Liberal Party, of which Mr. Lloyd George is the leader, came definitely into being today, when at a great conference of Liberal ministers and party organizers at Central Hall, Westminster, the "National Liberal Council" was formed on the motion of Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney-General.

Mr. Lloyd George was subsequently elected president, and Winston Churchill vice-president of the council, and the only European Prime Minister who has survived the trials of the post-war period and held unbroken office since the armistice has now a party machine ready to hand without being dependent upon the organization of Independent Liberals.

As Sir Gordon pointed out the new organization will be a rallying point for Liberal minded men of all parties, the source of that equality with the Coalition Unionists which is the basis of the friendship and through which the Liberals hope to get a fairer agreement with the Unionists on the allocation of seats when a general election comes, and a provision for the future when the Coalition comes to an end.

Primarily the conference was domestic in interest, but it was a historic occasion in the history of English politics, and therefore of interest to other nations which have copied English institutions, and its possible ultimate effects as yet unseen on the position of Mr. Lloyd George and on the international diplomacy in which he has been such an outstanding figure, increased the importance of the occasion.

### No New Party

Sir Gordon made it plain that the new organization is not a new party. It is only a new organization within the Liberal Party, formed as a result of the reorganization of the Liberal Party, and the fact that it is not a new party was emphasized by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech.

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### Stability Needed

The deep, main interest of the nation was stability. Violent opinions, courses and controversies would not be helpful. Reconciliation required stability. It required national cooperation and not party strife. At home traders must feel assured that a period of tranquillity was to be measured not in months but years, and must feel assured the burdens of taxation would be reduced. Workmen must know that the cost of living would fall, and every one must know that there would be no opportunity for class aggression on either side.

Stability was the need abroad, no less than at home. Everywhere the need was for confidence and continuity. Anyone who had followed recent discussions in Washington and in France would realize how much depended upon the course they took, and upon the strength and authority of those who spoke for them.

To make possible a continuance of the tie of friendship which united them to the French nation, to prevent competition in armaments between friends and allies, to promote a general atmosphere of ease and understanding, of confidence and mitigation throughout Europe, to recreate and reanimate vanished and impoverished customers, to make sure that the German people and government were given a fair chance to make amends—all these lay at the foundation of the prosperity of their islands.

The Pivot of Europe  
With 2,000,000 unemployed, they were bound to consider a revival of world credit, and the stimulus of the purchasing power of their potential

customers was vital to their well-being. All interests, every class were intimately involved in the success, firmness and wisdom with which these great matters were handled. They would only be satisfactorily handled on a basis of stability and continuity.

This note of stability was also sounded by Austen Chamberlain in a speech at Glasgow on Thursday evening. Britain, he said, had proved the pivot on which Europe turned. Their stability was Europe's greatest hope. Persistence in the policy they had followed had raised their credit as high as ever it had stood in their history. This stood to the credit of that cooperation of parties which had resulted in the Coalition Government.

## TANGIER QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED

Proposal However Made to Refer  
Differences Between Great  
Britain, France and Spain  
to the League of Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—The future government of Tangier on the north coast of Africa, southwest of Gibraltar, has come up again as one of the questions at issue between Britain and France now awaiting settlement. A third power, Spain, is also interested in the question, and diplomatic exchanges have recently taken place between the three powers, so that some arrangement might be come to in regard to a problem which is of at least 20 years' standing.

Before the outbreak of the war in 1914, the city of Tangier with its environs, measuring a total of about 140 square miles, by various agreements between the powers interested, had been established as an international zone, pending settlement of its permanent status. The limits of the zone were actually determined by the Franco-Spanish treaty of November, 1912, which included a protocol concerning the cooperation of French and Spanish capital in the railway which connects Tangier to Fez, the capital of French Morocco.

The importance of Tangier lies in the fact that it is the Mediterranean port for all the hinterland of Spanish Morocco, and temporary internationalization seemed the only way to reconcile the conflicting views as to its disposal until an agreement should be reached on its permanent status.

Discussions on the subject were held up by the outbreak of war, and meanwhile the government of Tangier has been more or less a makeshift one. Important questions have been left to the representatives in Tangier of Britain, France, and Spain, and matters have been complicated by the fact that, although geographically Tangier seems to be necessary in the economic welfare of Spanish Morocco, the bulk of the property in the city is owned by French Nationals. Latterly Spaniards have been buying extensively with a view to strengthening their claim to have a voice as to the future government of Tangier.

Proposals to hold a joint conference between representatives of France, Britain and Spain have so far not resulted in anything definite. It is understood that it has proved impossible to decide on a meeting place, and moreover France has made a proposal, which British authorities feel sure would not form a useful basis of negotiations with the Spanish Government.

Without implying that a deadlock has taken place, or that it would be impossible for the three powers to come to an agreement on the future of Tangier, it is proposed in certain circles that the matter should be referred to the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, thereby avoiding the friction that might otherwise occur.

In light of the French attitude on the submarine question at Washington and the emphasis laid on the importance of having large numbers of black troops available for the French Army, the desirability from the French viewpoint of a corridor through the Mediterranean from French Morocco and striking the coast at such an excellent port as Tangier is obvious.

The Moroccan coast is difficult. The French seaboard on the Mediterranean, east of the Spanish zone, is negligible, while on the Atlantic, Mogador and Agadir, the two chief ports in French Morocco are sheltered but as a rule vessels cannot approach nearer to the coast than 1 1/2 to 2 miles. El-Araish is by far the best natural harbor on the Atlantic, but this lies within the Spanish zone southwest of Tangier.

This part of northern Africa has been a bone of contention among European powers even before the conference of Algiers brought it before the world's notice in 1906, and the Agadir incident in 1911 was within an ace of precipitating war.

General Lyautey's administrative work in French Morocco during the war, and the possibility of the territory being used as a recruiting ground for an army of black troops has not diminished its importance. The Tangier question is dwarfed for the moment by events of apparent greater importance. Spoken of later, however, it will emerge into the open and receive the publicity it at present lacks.

## PREMIER'S SPEECH IS WELL RECEIVED

Raymond Poincaré's Policy Is  
Largely Confined to French  
Needs but It Appealed Above  
All to National Sentiments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Friday).—Undoubtedly the reception of Raymond Poincaré in political circles is of the warmest character. There were moments in his speech when practically the whole Chamber, with the exception of a little band of Socialists, applauded fervently, and especially when Mr. Poincaré declared that France had done her utmost to prevent the war, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor saw rising in their seats nine-tenths of the deputies.

The truth is that Mr. Poincaré touched precisely the right chords for this Chamber. He appeared in the rôle of an intense patriot, who insists upon full reparations, who denies allegations of militarism, who declares France to be a great nation, who can take no instructions from anyone nor subordinate her policy to other policies. His speech, summed up in few words, amounts to that. It is of course somewhat negative, and does not promise any real progress.

The Geneva Conference  
Moreover, although the information gathered in most authoritative circles maintains that Mr. Poincaré will not, if he can avoid it, go back on Aristide Briand's promises to attend the Geneva congress, nevertheless the new Premier in the course of the debate appeared to push further his opposition than was expected.

That he will raise insurmountable difficulties is not, however, believed, and something should be discounted from impetuous declarations during vivacious debates. Certainly on analysis his discourse does not show a wide vision. It confines itself to French needs, and encourages above all national sentiments.

Friendship With England  
The attitude of newspapers in some cases betrays a consciousness of the excessive narrowness of Mr. Poincaré's viewpoint, although on the whole he is enthusiastically approved. The "Intransigent," for example, writes that Mr. Poincaré continues the work of Mr. Briand though in another manner, but it indicates that Mr. Poincaré is wrong to repudiate his predecessors, and if France abandons methods of persuasion and presses her claims more vigorously, she must be careful not to incur the reproach of imperialism.

The Poincaré Ministry will be welcome, it says, and win popularity. It knows, without vanity or provocation, how to show a firm front to Germany, and at the same time demonstrate to England that her precious friendship should be manifested in less deep disconcerting ways.

Marshal Pétain's Post  
On the other hand, "Ere Nouvelle," organ of the Radicals, rebukes him for his attitude of the savior who is to pull back the country from the edge of the precipice to which the Allies and preceding French Governments have pushed it. Such a pose is disagreeable for the French Government and for the Allies. But, it continues, Mr. Poincaré appears to be demanding more than he will in reality demand. There is fear that his methods will create about France an atmosphere of distrust.

One internal matter that may hereafter constitute a danger for the ministry is the appointment of Marshal Pétain to a post from which he can control the acts of the War Minister, Andrew Maginot. The suggestion is that the Marshal may be thrown into the political arena. Even Andrew Lefèvre protested, and Mr. Poincaré was visibly disconcerted and promised to put the matter right.

He thus, according to critics, showed a certain suppleness of spirit that he may well show in larger questions. A shrewd political judge predicts that either the Poincaré Ministry will collapse in two months over Geneva or will last two years.

"Mr. Poincaré on the Warpath"  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office in Berlin by wireless, BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—Raymond Poincaré's speech on Thursday in the French Chamber of Deputies has made a most unfavorable impression here. Even the Liberal and Socialist newspapers admit that his references to Germany were of a most unfortunate nature. "Vorwärts" declares: "The new French Premier sees nothing but war which is over, alliances which he wants and France's so-called rights which he is determined to defend." For Germany, adds "Vorwärts," Mr. Poincaré's speech is a real warning to beware. Stupidity was never more dangerous for Germany than at present, and it must prove to the world that any failure to carry out reparations pledges is due not to bad will on her part but to economic impossibilities.

"Mr. Poincaré on the warpath," cries the "Tägliche Rundschau," and

other newspapers endorse the view expressed in those words. Meanwhile German political parties, realizing the urgency of balancing the budget, are reaching a compromise on the vexed question of the new taxation to be imposed.

## REFUGEES SEEN AS HOPE OF RUSSIA

Intellectuals Left in Country Are  
Too Few to Establish New  
Government, Says Charles R.  
Crane, When Bolsheviks Fail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There are not enough intellectuals left in Russia to establish a new government when the Bolsheviks have failed, declared Charles R. Crane, former United States Minister to China, speaking before a large audience in the Russian Embassy here yesterday at the annual meeting of the Central Committee for Russian Relief.

The only hope for the future of Russia, and a world without Russia is unthinkable, in his opinion, lies in the refugees who are scattered throughout the countries bordering Russia in large numbers and elsewhere throughout the world.

When Mr. Crane was giving up his post in China he prepared to make his way through Siberia and Russia and to investigate conditions at first hand. He has been in Russia many times—this was his twenty-third visit—he knows the language and understands the people. From the time that he went to China he had this in mind and planned to carry it out when he should be ready to return to America.

The Soviet Government had no desire to let Mr. Crane see for himself how things were retreating in Russia and his first attempts to gain permission to enter Russia were frustrated. Finally, however, the leader of the Far Eastern Republic, fearing that to deny Mr. Crane this concession would create a bad impression in the United States, where every effort was being made to obtain favorable regard for the China Government, communicated directly with Lenin and won his consent.

Roubles at Any Price  
Mr. Crane prepared himself for his trip financially by buying 100,000,000 roubles for \$3000. A little later he could have bought them for \$2000 and before he left Russia, for \$1000. Printing paper money is one of the few remaining industries in Russia.

Mr. Crane said that the men thus employed had protested and asked why they should work when other workmen did not. They were finally told that if they would go on with the printing until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they could have materials and print money for themselves after that hour.

It is absurd to call it a workingmen's government. The workmen have nothing to do with it. They have been betrayed, Mr. Crane asserted. Moreover it is not Russian Government. The Russians are bitterly opposed to it and are merely waiting until they can be delivered. Asked how it was possible, if that were true, for the Bolsheviks to retain power, so long, Mr. Crane declared that it was through sheer terrorism. The terrorist committee, euphemistically dubbed counter revolutionary committee by the Soviet Government, robs and murders at will. The government has the army and the organization left over in large part from the Germans. Men who would have opposed the Bolsheviks have been driven out of the country. No one dares move and, at the least indication, he is taken and is no more heard of.

College Has No Facilities  
Mr. Crane told of investigations which he undertook, some for himself, and some in response to the request of persons in Peking. In one case he found a family of five little children, the father gone and the mother killed the week before. In Moscow, it was difficult to find his old friends. One dare not go in by the front door; that is a sign of bourgeoisie and subjects the offender to peril. The back doorways are littered with unremoved rubbish and all names are obliterated. He found an old friend finally, a composer of church music, who told him that he had composed a liturgy. He went to hear it one evening and that night the composer was taken. He had a similar experience with an artist in retrograde.

Having heard that the Bolsheviks were striving to provide education here to the great University at Tomsk. There were thousands of young men and women seeking education, but there were no facilities and the professor with whom he talked said that they knew nothing that had happened within four years.

Mr. Crane emphatically denounced any thought of recognizing the present Russian Government as long as the terrorist committee remained at work and the present leaders were retained. The Russians, he declared, did not want the government to be recognized and it would be a bitter blow if it were done. As for trade, it would in no way be helped, since property worth having in Russia had been destroyed.

## CAMPAIGN AIMED AT VACCINATIONS

Speakers at Medical Liberty  
League Meeting Say That  
Time Is Ripe for the Unseat-  
ing of Medical Aggression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—An active legislative campaign against compulsory vaccination was started by the Medical Liberty League with a public meeting in Springfield last night. That the time is ripe for a popular rising against autocratic control of public health as administered by a few was stressed throughout the meeting. Besides members of the league, supporters of the league's purposes were in attendance from many near-by places.

Henry D. Nunn, general counsel of the league, in opening the meeting, declared that the time had come when the opponents of medical aggression in Massachusetts must show their voting strength which, he said, had been heretofore very much underestimated. He said that the friends of medical liberty and lovers of fair play generally everywhere in the State should be aroused by the statement of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, chairman of the committee on state and national legislation of the Massachusetts Medical Society, recently published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, which, he asserted, clearly showed that, for years, there could have been no fair hearing of the question of vaccination by the joint Public Health Committee of the General Court.

It was not surprising, Mr. Nunn said, to the medical liberty forces that the small professional group working for vaccination should have done their utmost to control the appointments to the important committee on public health, but they were very much surprised that Dr. Woodward should openly confess that they had not only attempted to control the committee, but that they had regularly succeeded in doing so.

The speaker quoted what he characterized as "Dr. Woodward's confession," in part, as follows: "The so-called vaccination bills are, in common with most health bills, referred to the Committee on Public Health, and the composition of this committee is of the utmost importance. The Legislature is naturally prone to follow its recommendations. It is, therefore, important to get in touch with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, in whose hands the appointments to this, as to every committee lie, and this, during my three years as your president, I always did, finding understanding and cooperation in my endeavor to have men with medically sane minds, the majority appointees. The reason for this cooperation was not, however, always a desire for the improvement of health conditions in the Commonwealth."

C. Augustus Norwood of Boston, a member of the executive committee of the Medical Liberty League, also addressed the meeting relative to some of his own experiences when he was a minority member of the Senate Committee on Public Health. He hoped the time would speedily come when fair-minded physicians of the State would declare their independence of a small group which assumes to speak for the entire profession and which tends to penalize the free expression of opinion.

MR. HAYES TO SERVE FULL YEAR  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—W. H. Hayes, Postmaster-General, announced yesterday that his resignation from the Cabinet would be dated as effective March 4 in order that his term of service in the Cabinet may include one complete year.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Senator Underwood, who offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate regarding steps taken by the Conference to settle the Shantung question. The resolution went over, and probably will be called up today.

"The attitude of the American delegates at this Conference," explained Senator Underwood, "has been exactly accord with the representations made by the government of President Wilson and the government of President Harding. The question has not been directly before the Conference, and manifestly it cannot come before the Conference until it is settled between the governments of China and Japan, because seven of the powers sitting in the Conference are signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, and, of course, cannot deny the conclusions reached in that Treaty with reference to this territory until an agreement is reached between China and Japan."

"Therefore, seven of the powers are unable to discuss the question as between Japan and China, because they have already committed themselves by treaty."

Direct Action Impossible  
"It cannot be taken up directly in the Conference. Although the American Government is not directly concerned and cannot be directly concerned in that controversy, the good offices of our government have been exerted and the earnest desire of the American delegates to the Conference has been constantly manifested in favor of working out an agreement by which the sovereignty of Shantung shall be returned to the Republic of China, and the territorial integrity preserved."

A settlement has not been reached. A settlement now is approaching very close to the end, and from the information I have I am hopeful that at a very early date a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at.

As to the resolution, of course there can be no objection to calling on the President for the facts. On the other hand, the facts as existing today outside of those recited in the resolution, which are historically correct, are resting in a negotiation between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan. I say this only because I am heartily in accord with the desire and sentiment expressed in the resolution offered by the Senator from Montana. I know that his purpose is to aid in accomplishing a result that will be beneficial to the Republic of China; and as I probably shall not be here in the morning when the resolution comes up for discussion, I wanted to make clear my attitude and the attitude of the American delegation so far as this proposition is concerned."

Resolution Explained  
Senator Walsh, saying he did not desire protracted discussion, as he knew how this was likely to complicate matters, pointed out that it was currently reported the Conference is about to break up. He also pointed out that it had formulated the four-power treaty which requires the Government of the United States to participate in the adjustment and settlement of any of these controversies "which unhappily exist between powerful nations in the Orient and which might lead to war involving the insular possessions or dominions of any of the powers."

"I am very happy to be assured by the Senator from Alabama that there is an immediate prospect of these being amicably adjusted; but it can be very well understood that there will be great hesitancy on the part of the Senate in ratifying a treaty which would involve us in any way with the controversies that even now arise, and if they cannot be settled at the present time it would seem rather hopeless to look for a settlement of them at some future time when the powers shall assemble in accordance with the provisions of the four-power pact."

Senator Underwood said he realized that if the Shantung question was settled it would have a very favorable effect on the other treaties, both in the country and in the Senate, and "that it would be regarded undoubtedly as unfortunate if the Conference were to adjourn without a settlement of this problem."

"The Senator from Alabama," said Senator Lodge, "has explained very fully and very accurately the exact situation. I only wanted to say this in addition: The attention of the American delegation and of the Conference has been given to China and the questions involving China from the beginning, and the members of the Conference have been working on that in committee very steadily. Resolutions have been adopted and many points accepted affecting China, which will be extremely helpful to her, and those resolutions in regard to the integrity of China, both administrative and political, undoubtedly will be embodied in a treaty that will come before the Senate for ratification."

Settlement First Aim  
Senator Lodge declared that the American delegates had nothing "more to heart" than settlement of the Shantung question, since "it is the Shantung question which has caused most of the delay and which we all find so unsatisfactory." He added that he hoped "we shall know very soon what we may expect from the negotiations between China and Japan."

"Is the one insuperable obstacle to consideration by the Conference of the Shantung question, for instance, the Versailles Treaty?" asked Senator Johnson.

"The insuperable obstacle of taking the Shantung question before the Conference is the fact that seven of the powers are already bound by the settlement at Versailles," replied Mr. Lodge. "Nothing would be done if it went before the Conference."

"Does that apply to every determination that may have been made in the Versailles Treaty—that the Com-

## WARNING GIVEN THAT EFFORT TO FORCE SHANTUNG QUESTION BEFORE PLENARY SESSION NOW WOULD PROVE DISASTROUS

Senator Underwood, Supported by Senator Lodge, Declares  
Settlement of Dispute by Agreement Between China  
and Japan Is Approaching, and That Interference  
Should Not Be Attempted—Versailles Treaty Cited

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE  
"It has been clearly shown in Washington that the Old World powers look forward to the time when they will gladly trust the countries of the Pacific to manage their own affairs, that the countries of the Pacific are learning to trust each other and to desire to be governed by the same rules of conduct as the Old World."

"I should, of course, say without hesitation that to regulate our actions in time of peace is more important than to lay down regulations to govern the conduct of war."—Arthur James Balfour.

"The United States has learned how to work well with Britain, and with the question settled there are possibilities of even greater cooperation."—James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association of the United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Declaring the Shantung question is approaching a satisfactory settlement between China and Japan, Oscar W. Underwood (D), Senator from Alabama, one of the American delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, warned the Senate yesterday during debate on that controversy that any attempt to bring it now before a plenary session in order to force somebody's hand "would be like throwing a monkey wrench into a piece of machinery—that may affect the world very seriously."

Supported in his statement by Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts, as another of the American delegates, Mr. Underwood stated definitely to the Senate that the Shantung question is one for settlement by China and Japan and "cannot be taken up directly in the arms Conference." Both admitted the Shantung question is delaying the sessions.

Both of the American delegates emphasized the fact that the Conference cannot take up the Shantung question, because seven of the powers sitting at the Conference table are signers of the Treaty of Versailles, pledged to support the claim of Japan, and would be obliged to adhere to their agreements in regard to Shantung. Even if the question were brought before the League of Nations, it was pointed out by Mr. Underwood (R), Senator from California, the signatory powers "could not do any more than they could now."

Inquiry Proposed  
Debate on the controversy was precipitated by Thomas J. Walsh (D), Senator from Montana, who offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate regarding steps taken by the Conference to settle the Shantung question. The resolution went over, and probably will be called up today.

"The attitude of the American delegates at this Conference," explained Senator Underwood, "has been exactly accord with the representations made by the government of President Wilson and the government of President Harding. The question has not been directly before the Conference, and manifestly it cannot come before the Conference until it is settled between the governments of China and Japan, because seven of the powers sitting in the Conference are signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, and, of course, cannot deny the conclusions reached in that Treaty with reference to this territory until an agreement is reached between China and Japan."

"Therefore, seven of the powers are unable to discuss the question as between Japan and China, because they have already committed themselves by treaty."

Direct Action Impossible  
"It cannot be taken up directly in the Conference. Although the American Government is not directly concerned and cannot be directly concerned in that controversy, the good offices of our government have been exerted and the earnest desire of the American delegates to the Conference has been constantly manifested in favor of working out an agreement by which the sovereignty of Shantung shall be returned to the Republic of China, and the territorial integrity preserved."

A settlement has not been reached. A settlement now is approaching very close to the end, and from the information I have I am hopeful that at a very early date a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at.

As to the resolution, of course there can be no objection to calling on the President for the facts. On the other hand, the facts as existing today outside of those recited in the resolution, which are historically correct, are resting in a negotiation between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan. I say this only because I am heartily in accord with the desire and sentiment expressed in the resolution offered by the Senator from Montana. I know that his purpose is to aid in accomplishing a result that will be beneficial to the Republic of China; and as I probably shall not be here in the morning when the resolution comes up for discussion, I wanted to make clear my attitude and the attitude of the American delegation so far as this proposition is concerned."

Resolution Explained  
Senator Walsh, saying he did not desire protracted discussion, as he knew how this was likely to complicate matters, pointed out that it was currently reported the Conference is about to break up. He also pointed out that it had formulated the four-power treaty which requires the Government of the United States to participate in the adjustment and settlement of any of these controversies "which unhappily exist between powerful nations in the Orient and which might lead to war involving the insular possessions or dominions of any of the powers."

"I am very happy to be assured by the Senator from Alabama that there is an immediate prospect of these being amicably adjusted; but it can be very well understood that there will be great hesitancy on the part of the Senate in ratifying a treaty which would involve us in any way with the controversies that even now arise, and if they cannot be settled at the present time it would seem rather hopeless to look for a settlement of them at some future time when the powers shall assemble in accordance with the provisions of the four-power pact."

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"I am very happy to be assured by the Senator from Alabama that there is an immediate prospect of these being amicably adjusted; but it can be very well understood that there will be great hesitancy on the part of the Senate in ratifying a treaty which would involve us in any way with the controversies that even now arise, and if they cannot be settled at the present time it would seem rather hopeless to look for a settlement of them at some future time when the powers shall assemble in accordance with the provisions of the four-power pact."

Senator Underwood said he realized that if the Shantung question was settled it would have a very favorable effect on the other treaties, both in the country and in the Senate, and "that it would be regarded undoubtedly as unfortunate if the Conference were to adjourn without a settlement of this problem."

"The Senator from Alabama," said Senator Lodge, "has explained very fully and very accurately the exact situation. I only wanted to say this in addition: The attention of the American delegation and of the Conference has been given to China and the questions involving China from the beginning, and the members of the Conference have been working on that in committee very steadily. Resolutions have been adopted and many points accepted affecting China, which will be extremely helpful to her, and those resolutions in regard to the integrity of China, both administrative and political, undoubtedly will be embodied in a treaty that will come before the Senate for ratification."

Settlement First Aim  
Senator Lodge declared that the American delegates had nothing "more to heart" than settlement of the Shantung question, since "it is the Shantung question which has caused most of the delay and which we all find so unsatisfactory." He added that he hoped "we shall know very soon what we may expect from the negotiations between China and Japan."

"Is the one insuperable obstacle to consideration by the Conference of the Shantung question, for instance, the Versailles Treaty?" asked Senator Johnson.

"The insuperable obstacle of taking the Shantung question before the Conference is the fact that seven of the powers are already bound by the settlement at Versailles," replied Mr. Lodge. "Nothing would be done if it went before the Conference."

"Does that apply to every determination that may have been made in the Versailles Treaty—that the Com-

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ference cannot consider anything that has been agreed upon in the Versailles Treaty," asked Senator Johnson.

"Oh, that has not been suggested at all," answered Senator Lodge. "As a matter of fact, this is the only question where they are bound if it is forced upon them."

"They are only bound if they want to be," asked Senator Johnson.

"I take it," said Senator Lodge, "that the seven powers that have signed the Versailles Treaty would hesitate to break it if Japan appealed to them to stand by their signatures."

#### Versailles Treaty and Japan

In the course of further colloquy Senator Lodge said the United States could act and China could act, but if Japan takes a stand on the Versailles agreement there are six other powers which are bound by the Versailles Treaty.

"Do those six powers take the attitude that they can do nothing unless Japan agrees?" asked Senator Johnson. "Or is that the attitude our delegates take?"

"I have assumed," said Senator Lodge, "that if it was brought into a plenary conference—an open conference—that would be the end of the Shantung question."

Asserting that he was very anxious to have Japan give up Shantung Senator Lodge added, "I stand on the reservation which I offered in the Senate. My own judgment is that if a plenary conference is called upon to act upon that question without the assent of China and Japan, nothing will be done and Shantung will remain with Japan."

"Suppose it were before the League of Nations," said William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho. "In how much better condition would they be?"

"The signatory powers could not act if it were brought before the League," said Senator Johnson, "any more than they could act now."

#### Delicacy of Situation

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, did not assent to this view and held that those who are bound by the Treaty of Versailles "would aid in bringing the matter before the proper tribunal set up by the League of Nations."

"If the Senator will allow me to say one word," said Senator Underwood, "because this question is one we are very earnest about, and it is very important to world affairs and is just approaching a settlement; in any delegation or governmental instrumentality which tried right now to throw this into a plenary session and force somebody's hand would be throwing a monkey wrench into a piece of machinery that may effect the world very seriously, whereas I think, if it is let alone for a short time, it will work itself out fairly satisfactorily; at least I have every reason to hope that it will, and that a fairly reasonable settlement can be arrived at."

"That is the exact state of the case," said Senator Lodge. "The only method of bringing about a settlement of the Shantung question is that adopted, and I have very strong hopes, which I share with the Senator from Alabama, that this question which has been long discussed between Japan and China will be settled in a way which will be very satisfactory to the people of the United States. I do not think anything can be done now outside that will advance it."

#### China's Military Budget

##### Future Financial Advances May Depend on Reduction of Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Although certain senators are already beginning to seize upon what may prove to be weak spots in some of the decisions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and, considering of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, in anticipation of the transfer of discussion from the Pan-American Building to the Senate Chamber, and some correspondents are trying to draw a deadly parallel between the Washington and the Paris conferences, most of the delegates regard the situation with calm confidence.

It was never expected, it was explained yesterday, that the Conference would be able to reach agreements that would be of any value, or to disentangle all the knotty problems that were brought before it. Understanding has been reached on some of the most important questions confronting the world, good understanding has been promoted, progress has been made along lines where it was most difficult. The delegates are working with the utmost good feeling on the matters remaining for their consideration.

Resolution Offered

At the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions yesterday reduction of military forces in China was taken up, the following resolutions being presented by Senator Underwood.

"Whereas, The powers attending this Conference have been deeply impressed with the severe drain on the public revenues of China through the maintenance in various parts of the country of military forces, excessive in number, and controlled by the military forces of the provinces without coordination; and

"Whereas, The continued maintenance of these forces appears to be mainly responsible for China's unsettled political conditions; and

"Whereas, It is felt that large and prompt reductions of these forces will not only advance the cause of China's political unity and economic development, but will hasten her financial rehabilitation;

"Therefore, Without any intention to interfere in the internal problems of

China, but animated by the sincere desire to see China develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government, alike in her own interest and in the general interests of trade; and, Being inspired by the spirit of this Conference, whose aim is to reduce, through the limitation of armament, the enormous disbursements which manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity; it is

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of nations. External beneficent influences may aid, but in the end the Chinese people must work out their own political salvation."

#### Resolves Benefit Japan

##### Baron Shidehara Says China's "Open Door" Will Now Become a Fact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In his first statement to the press on the work of the Conference, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and one of the principal Japanese delegates, declared last night that resolutions providing for equal opportunity for all nations in China would for the future make the "open door" an actuality instead of a model.

Baron Shidehara asserted that the resolutions were such as to compel the publication of all agreements and that this in itself would prevent the scramble for concessions and improper contracts that were frequently entered into in the past. He added that Japan has no objection whatever to the publication of such contracts and that the only difficulty at the moment is the practical one of whether or not the government has the authority to compel the publication of agreements entered into with China by Japanese nationals.

The statement of the Japanese Ambassador in connection with the "open door" resolutions was as follows:

"Japan is not only satisfied with but has welcomed the series of resolutions before the Conference for the improvement of conditions in China. Apart from sentiment, it is directly to Japan's interest to associate herself with the powers in agreements tending to stabilize China's domestic as well as her foreign relations."

Costly Competition Removed

"The record of scramble and competition in China in the past has been costly to Japan. Japan cannot fail to be benefited as well as China and by regulating and making public established rights in the future the dangerous system of seeking improper advantages will be terminated."

"China without danger to her foreign relations will relieve Japan of much anxiety and a progressive China will have more raw material with which to supply Japan's industries and a greater purchasing power for Japanese products. As Secretary Hughes said in the committee, the resolutions will make the 'open door' a fact instead of a model. All this is apart from the fact that Japan's foreign policy is one of getting accord among the powers."

Baron Shidehara's optimistic statement on the effect of the "open door" resolutions is regarded as to some extent an answer to the vigorous criticism launched from several quarters in the past 48 hours on account of failure of the Far East Committee to adopt the fourth of the Hughes resolutions, which would compel agreements of the past to come up before the Board of Reference wherever it was claimed that these were inconsistent with the terms of the present resolutions.

Whether the American delegation will attempt to get a clause similar to the one dropped into the expected resolution on "existing commitments" is doubtful. In such a move, however, it is clearly indicated that Great Britain and Italy would stand with the American delegation.

Optimistic Note Sounded

Baron Shidehara, after discussing "open door" regulations, touched on the question of Shantung, declaring that satisfactory progress had been made toward a settlement. He admitted, however, in answer to questions, that all the agreements with the exception of those providing for the withdrawal of troops would fall unless the Shantung railroad controversy was satisfactorily adjusted, this being the sine qua non of an agreement.

No further instructions, he declared, had been received from Tokyo. It was stated in Chinese quarters yesterday that Peking is standing firm for the adoption of the Chinese proposal for a settlement. It looks now as if the apprehension of Tokyo possibly forcing the hand of the new Chinese Cabinet has evaporated.

The members of all the delegations are confident that a settlement on the railroad is forthcoming. More than this, the belief is gaining ground that the Japanese must make the concessions, further concessions. In the last analysis, it is believed that if China stands pat for complete control of the railroad Japan must sound a retreat along the whole line, as to do otherwise would injure the nine-power Far Eastern treaties.

Public sentiment, as reflected in the debate in the United States Senate yesterday when Oscar Underwood and Henry Cabot Lodge, two members of the American delegation, gave assurance of a solution satisfactory to the American people is also expected to affect the attitude with which the Japanese delegation will approach this final phase of the Shantung question.

I. W. W. BLAMED FOR TROUBLE IN MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana.—A committee appointed by John Hessler, president of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, to study conditions in the Kansas coal fields, has reported that Alexander Howat's "rump" coal miners' unions of Kansas have been financed by the Industrial Workers of the World. The committee says that every coal mine in the country is honeycombed with I. W. W. from the Kansas fields. They charge that recent disorders in the Indiana fields have been due to the work of the I. W. W. agitators.

## FEDERAL BANKING SYSTEM CRITICIZED

### Report of Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, in Its Report, Finds Farmers Suffered by Credit Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The farmers of the country are experiencing serious difficulty in paying the debts incurred in producing 1920 crops and in securing credit necessary for new production because of credit restrictions and limitations of the past 18 months, for which the Federal Reserve Board is partially to blame, and because the banking machinery is not adapted to agricultural requirements. This is the finding of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, as the result of testimony given before it last summer by John Skelton Williams, former controller of the Currency, in which he attacked the policy of the Federal Reserve Board, and by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the board, and Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York Reserve Bank, who denied his charges of maladministration.

The findings of the commission, as embodied in the second part of its complete report published yesterday and dealing with the national banking and financial resources, support certain contentions of Mr. Williams and other critics of the Federal Reserve Board, namely, that the board should have attempted to restrict dangerous inflation in the early part of 1919 by sharp advances of discount rates, and that it could later have prevented severe losses by agriculture and industry from forced sales by adopting a more liberal policy in the latter part of 1920, thus checking somewhat the dangerously sudden deflation process.

Inflation Traced

The indictment of the Federal Reserve Board states in brief the belief of the commission that had discount rates been raised by the federal reserve banks promptly and progressively beginning with the spring of 1919, much of the inflation, expansion, speculation, and extravagance which characterized the following 12 months or more might have been greatly retarded, if not wholly prevented.

"Loans and discounts of member banks and of federal reserve banks," continues the report, "continued to expand in spite of the policy of direct remonstrance and repeated warnings of the Federal Reserve Board and the federal reserve banks. Yet no action in the direction of restriction of expansion, inflation and speculation by increases in discount rates was taken by the federal reserve banks or the Federal Reserve Board until December, 1919, when slight advances were made. Sharp advances in discount rates at the beginning of this period would not only have served as a warning to banks and their customers, but also would have served to check the forces, both economic and psychological, that were combining to produce an era of expansion, inflation, speculation, extravagance and high prices unparalleled in the history of this country or perhaps in any other."

Similarly, the policy of high discount rates and restricted credit adopted during the deflation and liquidation period of 1920-21 is termed "unwise."

Hardships Endured

"





### Chimneys

Chimneys have always had an attraction for me, and I often wondered vaguely why until one day I happened to read, as something new, what Lamb had to say on "Chimney Sweepers." My acquaintance with Ella had always been curiously casual. Every now and again, I would pick him up and read an essay here and an essay there, about Mackery End, about Dream Children, about New Year's Eve, and Mrs. Battle's Opinions on What and no on. I would read some of them again and again, but I never read the book straight through, and many years passed by before I discovered "The Praise of Chimney Sweepers."

It was, in its way, a real discovery. I had not got half way through before I began to realize the why and the wherefore of my affection for chimneys. Really it had its roots in the chimney sweep, or the chimney sweep, as he is more often called today. In Lamb's day the real chimney sweep was a small boy, a very small boy, an "almost clergy imp" with "the deep rasp of a young sparrow," and his tools, as only Ella can tell, of what a mysterious pleasure it was to him when he was to watch the long work. "To see a child no bigger than one's self enter, one knew not by what means, into what seemed the hidden world, to pursue him in imagination, as he was bounding on through so many dark sliding caverns, horrid shadows, to add with the idea that 'now, surely, he must be lost forever!'" To revive at hearing his feeble shout of "discovered daylight—and then (O bliss of delight) running out of doors, to come just in time to see the little phenomenon emerge in safety, the brandishing weapon of his art victorious like some day waved over a conquered citadel."

### The Chimney Sweep

The impression to go on is terrible. But enough. I have only allowed myself to quote thus far because it explains so much. It is true that in the days when I first remember seeing the "almost clergy imp" had long since vanished, and his place had long since been taken by that wonderful brush of seemingly endless length which thrust its way up through the furnace, avarice of money, with a sweep and a rumble all its own. The advent of the sweep was always an event. For the mystery of his craft, his surroundings, and his preparations were made in his house. There would be much turning back of rugs, much draping of furniture with all manner of coverings, and a removal from the fireplace of all its accustomed amenities. Then, at last, up the long drive, still in Lamb's day, "a sable phenomenon," black of visage, black of hand, black of everything, carrying on his back his strange round brush and his bundle of sticks, would come the sweep.

### And How He Was Received

Well, I remember that some of us greatly daring would venture even to look round the door and watch him at work, but for the most part we preferred to wait breathlessly for the supreme moment when a voice from the depths called out that the brush was "up." Then with what delight, like a phalanx of young Ellas, would we rush out of doors to see the eighth wonder of the world, the brush, which but a few minutes before we had seen come up the drive on the sweep's back now swinging, gently to and fro, miles away, so it seemed to us, up in the sky.

### A Friendly Kind of Thing

So a chimney with me began well, but anyway, it is a friendly kind of thing. One learns to love it spite of its faults and its foibles. I remember once years ago, a chimney with which, on occasion, I had special fault to find. Ordinarily, it behaved wonderfully. Over long stretches of time, it would carry away with complete efficiency all the smoke it was called upon to clear from one of the most delectable wood fires I have ever known. But just once in a very long while, it would have what my housekeeper called a "poof down." Early in its history she had discovered this fault, and promptly characterized it. "All of a sudden, as it might be for no reason at all, sir, it comes, just a poof down, as you might say, sir, in a manner of speaking." So she expressed it. Many a time have I come in, as twilight was giving way to darkness on a winter's evening, to find her dusting energetically an already shining table, or flicking imaginary specks from a dancing firelight. The chimney she would remark by way of explanation had had another "poof down."

With all its faults I loved that chimney. But it was only one among many. Have you ever been walking along a country road between lights on one of those evenings in late autumn when everything seems to be

"away," when no breath of a breeze stirs the tree tops, when—  
There is not wind enough to twirl  
The one red leaf, the last of its clan,  
That dances as often dance it can.  
Hanging so light, and hanging so high,  
On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.

Have you ever walked along a country road at such a time, and, looking up suddenly, seen a thin blue column of smoke rising up from some cottage chimney tucked away amidst a clump of trees? If you have you will know how the world seems to be peopled again, all at once, because of it. For, ever since the days of Prometheus, the expectation has been that where there is fire there is some one who has lighted it. It is Raleigh, surely, who says somewhere that "the fire which the Chaldeans worshiped as a god crept into every man's chimney." The god is gone the way of all gods, but the chimney remains and the friendly smoke of it.

## THE FLORENCE BOOK FAIR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
An interesting event in the literary and bibliographical world is announced for the coming spring, when an international book fair, under the patronage of King Victor of Italy, is to be held in Florence. This fair will be held under the auspices of the Italian Publishers Association with the cooperation of the Leonardo Foundation for Italian Culture, and a prospectus has already been issued in various languages. The object of the plan which in origin is due to the distinguished Italian publisher, Enrico Bemporad, is stated to be the promotion of "a mutual and direct knowledge of their respective productions in books"; and "to show foreigners Italy's activity in typography and editing." To facilitate international book commerce, now hampered by the rate of exchange and by the slowness and cost of transport, as well as by the exchange of translations; to restore, by the direct comparison resulting from a fair, a definite national character to the art of printing and to book decoration; and to honor the book in every way as the most powerful and rapid vehicle of culture and of humanity, as the surest bond between past and present and the most durable testimony of our civilization for the future.

In the book fair, properly so-called, publishers and book producers of all nations are invited to exhibit their products, and sales will be permitted on the condition that any book sold from an exhibit shall be immediately replaced by another copy, so that the exhibit remain intact. This project will afford an opportunity for Italian publishers to make known the high standard and importance of the national production, which is as yet very little realized or appreciated beyond the borders of Italy; and, since the exhibits will be arranged according to countries, all publishers, whether foreign or Italian, who, as the prospectus says, "present the historical milestones of their respective houses," will hold up to visitors the eloquent mirror of universal culture in the present epoch.

The committee hope to devote one room entirely to purposes of consultation, where visitors will be able to examine more carefully than at the exhibition stands the books they wish to acquire, and where catalogues will be arranged so as best to facilitate researches on the part of the public into the productions of the various countries. One section will be devoted to an antiquarian fair, reserved to antiquarian booksellers desirous of exhibiting precious manuscripts and rare books for sale; but such exhibits will be limited to works of very genuine bibliographical importance and interest, thus guaranteeing that this department will form a veritable book museum.

There will also be other special departments, including an exhibition of book illustrations and decorations; one of photography which will be subdivided into two parts: the application of photography to the graphic arts, and the cinematographic section. There will also be an exhibition of caricatures, with competitions and prizes, and an exhibition of popular culture, in which the committee hopes to see collected representative exhibits of all that is done in Italy and in all the most civilized nations and the most advanced in popular culture by means of books: public libraries, reading circles, societies and other institutions for the printing and diffusion of good books; technical material for libraries; books for children and for the people, both single and in series; libraries, etc.

Annexed to this popular culture department will be a section in which the bibliographical material of the various nations will be collected and exhibited. The final section will be that of the technical exhibition of the graphic arts, and will be devoted to the exhibition of the technical progress made in machinery and in the many different graphic processes. The lists of the general and executive committees include the names of many distinguished men, such as Guido Biagi, the principal of the great Laurentiana Library, Ugo Ojetti, Quintilino Petrucci, Enrico Berio, Giorgio de Sena, Benelli, Isidoro del Lungo, the heads of the great Italian publishing houses, such as Treves, Beltrami and Hoepli and many more too numerous to name. During the period of the fair, the exact date of which is yet to be announced, an exhibition of pictures of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will be held at Palazzo Pitti; meetings and festivities will be organized, which will enable the representatives of the various nations to meet and establish personal relations with those who, in various parts of the world, are devoting themselves to the same activities; and special reductions in railway fares and daily expenses will be arranged for by the committee.

## THE BAKER BOY'S VIEWPOINT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The driver of the bakery cart was a merry Irish-American boy with a smile or a gay remark forever on his lips. He seemed to get so much enjoyment out of his job that I had wondered what it was like and when the invitation came to go with him on his rounds one day, I was not slow to accept it.

We started from the bakery at about 7 o'clock in the cold gray dawn of a December morning, having loaded the cart with an array of several sizes and kinds of bread, cookies, cakes and doughnuts to an amount which he had estimated on his order the night before would be sufficient for the day's trade. He asked me to drive the horse up the hill to the beginning of his route through one of the better residence districts while he was busy with his stock in trade behind my back. When I turned to see what he had been doing, I found he had broken out a package of cookies and transferred them to an open top paper bag, so that the contents would be plainly in sight when he set his basket down at a customer's door, and might cause a desire for some of the tempting-looking goodies. He had done the same with the doughnuts. The bread and rolls he left undisturbed in their wrappings, but carried at least one count in the basket of everything he had in stock.

His work from door to door was a revelation in the ways of trade. He had confided to me on the drive up the hill: "You know, in dealing with women you're handling the most peculiar organization there is."

One of the first rules he laid down was "Never argue with a woman." I saw how this worked out when one housewife called out as he left the loaf of bread and started down the steps: "When are you coming down on the price of bread?" He replied carelessly: "Oh, in a few days, perhaps next week." I have not yet seen the announcement of a reduction by his company, but it may be as he says and will come about next week.

Another leading article of business faith with him was "Get 'em thinking about something else." To a woman who complained that she thought the quality of the bread she had been buying in the form of a 15-cent loaf was falling off, he asked: "Why not try our 10-cent loaf?" She thought it a good idea and the shift was made, although as he stated, the 10-cent loaf was baked from the same mixing of dough as the larger size, the only difference being in size and price. The boy was pleased to think that he had saved a customer by his stroke of diplomacy.

The company which stood back of him recognized this distinction which his customers sometimes established in their own thoughts by wrapping their bread with different colored wrappings and labels, which we will call "Pioneer" and "The S— Company's Finest." The names were so well fixed that children of families along the route would call for "Pioneer" or "Finest" by name as they came up to the cart.

It needed all his arts and wiles to get and hold trade. Many of the men on this hill rode to their work in their cars and bought supplies downtown, which they carried home at night. Sometimes women would raise the point that they could save



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
"Never argue with a woman"

a cent or two on a loaf of bread by buying downtown in the city and he would come back with "Yes, you can buy coal down on the track in the freight yards for \$8 a ton, but it will cost you \$10 to get it out here."

One lady thought there was something lacking with the bread and he replied like a flash, "We're going to wrap up dollar bills with it next week."

On his attempt to dispose of a frosted cake at another house the woman expressed a preference for her own baking, saying, "I put lots of nice things in my cakes that the bakers can't afford to." His reply in cold print seems ridiculous: "Well, we can put in something that you would never think of." "What's that?" he asked curiously. "Turpentine!" But he carried it off with such an infectious laugh that there were no hard feelings on either side.

He did not care to attempt to work up trade at houses where people were rich enough to keep servants. The maid has authority to buy only a loaf or bread, perhaps," he explained. "If I could see the lady of the house, I might dispose of something else besides the daily order of bread, but I can't do anything with maids."

Another subtle point not overlooked by this keen salesman was the per-

sonal interest to be cultivated on the part of buyers toward the good fortunes of the salesman. In his case he created an instinctive good will by wearing part of his old army uniform, the breeches and puttees and an army overcoat when the weather required. It seemed to be a legitimate bid for favor. His practice in this respect recalled the instructions which the managers of the old stereotype companies used to give college students starting out on a summer selling campaign, that wearing a college fraternity pin or something like that always awakened a favorable interest on the part of the prospects whom they approached.

But this bakery salesman of mine would have got along without such artificial aids. He had the quality of making friends just by his happy manner. He noticed something different in the infection of a small boy who came running out of one house and remarked, "You're from the south, aren't you? I am, too." Could any other thing establish acquaintance more quickly?

The social side of his job seemed to offset the turndowns and hard knocks. He told me that the women on the hill had invited him to their church suppers at different times, but he had regrettably been obliged to decline on account of finishing his day so late and not having clothes to make a good appearance. His ability to smile and shake off refusals to trade like water from a duck's back were particularly valuable parts of his equipment in times like the present. In the flush, they told me, of the boom, physical ability to cover a route, manage a horse, keep accounts and so on, and 25 per cent sales ability, but with business depression and harder competitive conditions it took about 50 per cent selling ability now and 50 per cent for the rest of the job.

## PICKLE HERRING STREET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If you would visit Pickle Herring Street in comfort you must choose the week-end when the street is empty. The policeman shakes a padlock here and there or passes the time of day with a warehouse keeper, seated in a chair before his door and reading the Sunday paper. Cats march to and fro on their mysterious errands.

All cats, constables and keepers have their watch to perform here in warehouse land, and probably the depredations against which the first named guard are the most costly and the most common. For these six-story buildings are stuffed with food—merchandise eatable by rats and mice, if not by men—and while iron doors and electrical alarms will check the human thief they have little terror for the rodent. So on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, when no trade goes on, cats are kings along the river-side.

From Tooley Street, where never a tailor will be found today, you turn, amid a smell of cheese, into Stoney Lane, and in Pickle Herring Street you are amongst the provision stores filled from the continental boats. The street is about 20 feet in width, a cañon over which hang cables and bridges from one lofty building to another, and everywhere the swinging cranes. On a business day, peaceful transit and the contemplative view of London's commerce is impossible; sacks and casks rise or sink unceasingly, the red flag flies from the openings in every wall, the setts rebound with wheels and hoofs, and the air is full of the noise of machinery and shouts.

At the week-end all is stilled; through a gap between the warehouses you get access to a landing stage (where once was Pickle Herring Street) and can gaze up and down the Thames, and over at the Tower glinting in the sunlight, and remember that this southern bank also has its place in history. When London rose upon the northern shore, and for centuries, until it was embanked, all this south side of the Thames was marsh land: one of London's main defenses. There was a little colony in Saxon times: the Southwark, which the Conqueror burned. Gradually the river was walled back; great houses appeared with gardens and pleasure grounds where all had been deserted.

Battle Bridge Stairs commemorate today the Abbey endowed by William after Hastings. Here on both banks of a creek—now culverted but then spanned by a rustic bridge—the Abbot had his London house.

Tooley Street, a corruption of St. Olave's Street, marks another ecclesiastical foundation; the Prior of Lewes had a mansion here, and beside him was one belonging to the Abbot of St. Augustine's Canterbury. These wealthy manors with their garden walks made the river's edge a very different place from the grimy home of commerce that it is today. By Battle Bridge is a little street called English Ground, a name which no one can explain for certain. Some conjecture it was transplanted from the Abbot's Sussex home, the supposed site of Harold's final stand, but more probably it was named by a pleasing fancy of the Sir John Falstoffs who retired here after 40 years of war in France and was unimaginably different from Shakespeare's portrait of him. He lived just here in the angle made by Stoney Lane.

All outside the manors was known once the river was kept out, with here and there a settlement, the last of which disappeared only a century ago. At Hatfield House there is a picture by Hofnagel of Horseydown Fair in 1590, a cheerful scene with boats upon the Thames and the Tower of London in the background. Horseydown is still in the mapmakers' and older warehousemen, but the grazing horses have all gone, the abbots and gardens are replaced by one of London's most crowded industrial regions, yet with a strange glamour over all, in these old names.

## THE CROUCHBACK MONUMENT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Today Westminster Abbey is cold and gray, its chief appeal being in its strictly architectural features. But if we are to appreciate to the full its past glory, then our imagination, helped here and there with remaining traces of it, must reconstruct for us a building every inch of which was covered in splendid paint and gold. Even the outside was probably spotless white from the coating of distemper applied, as was usual with English medieval buildings. It was to the memory of the canonized King Edward the Confessor that Henry III in 1235 began the rebuilding of the abbey, which was really the setting for the golden monument of the Confessor. Henry III, by his marriage with Eleanor of Provence, opened the door for the influx of foreign princes, and with them came a plethora of artistic talent. He determined that his new church should be incomparable for beauty.

It is often incorrectly said that in England there was no national school of painting until the time of Hogarth, yet there were, contemporary with Giotto and Duccio, masters whose work is all too rare because of the break in the national traditions and the vandalism in the days which followed it. At the time when Italy had her guilds of painters London had one too. And again it is necessary to dispel a popular illusion that art was in ecclesiastical hands solely at this time. The truth is that after the thirteenth century most painters kept their shops. The Public Records Office contains evidence of the existence of these shops, mostly in the Cripplegate district, in 1389, and we even know some of the painters' names.

Westminster, the chief center of this activity in the most brilliant period of the thirteenth century, employed William of Florence, John of St. Omer, Peter of Hispania, and William of Westminister. Today most of its stained glass has disappeared and nearly all the paintings, but still, however, there exist traces of gold and vermilion on the vaulting ribs and diaper work over the arches.

About 10 years ago several paintings on the sedilla over the monument of King Sebert received attention. The sedilla were erected in 1308 and were originally entirely painted and the moldings covered with patterns in gesso, though careful inspection is now necessary to find either pattern or color. But the four large panels at the back have several very fine figure paintings, one representing Edward the Confessor. The grace of these figures, their superb coloring and fine quality of paint make them of supreme importance in the history of early English painting. They are on a gesso ground on oak boards, and Mr. Tristram, to whose care they were intrusted, thinks the medium used to be true egg tempera. The excellence of their treatment by Mr. Tristram and their present condition after these 10 years must make us grateful to him, and inspires confidence in the knowledge that the famous Crouchback monument is at present intrusted to his hands.

This fact has recently been hailed as a "discovery." "Discoveries" of this sort are constantly being made unobtrusively. The painting on the Crouchback monument was known and described a hundred years ago, and all that Mr. Tristram is doing is the cleaning up, and the further preservation of it.

This monument is one of three on the north side of the sacrum, and was erected to Edmund Crouchback. The other two monuments of similar design are to his wife, Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, and Aymer de Valence. It is not definitely known when these were erected or by whom designed. Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, was the second son of Henry III. He was probably nicknamed for the Cross, or Crouch, as it was then called, which he adopted as his sign when he took the crusade vow in 1269.

The painting, which is now slowly being made more apparent, is similar to that on the sedilla and probably done in the same manner, that is, a coat of gesso placed over the whole surface, and the protecting parts, such as moldings and crockets, gilt or left white, and decorated with little lines in red, as in the buttresses. The recumbent figure was, of course, made as much like life as possible. The whole monument was a blaze of fine lively color, and was one of the circle of royal monuments which surrounds the heart of the building, all of which, no doubt, were equally splendid. On the Valence monument is to be seen some fine Limoges enamel, while that of Richard II still has a considerable amount of decoration.

When the painting on the sedilla was first discovered, in George IV's reign, the Crouchback monument seems to have been touched up as well, and a thick oleaginous varnish put over the whole, which, while it has had the virtue of preserving the gesso and color, has turned so dark as to make the color almost imperceptible. It is part of Mr. Tristram's task to remove it. Already beautiful foliage paintings in the spandrels and coats of arms on the moldings are apparent. A distinct line about two feet from the top of the monument marks the restoration of finials, which would seem to be an attempt to make good the mutilation of the monument in knocking off the originals for the purpose of obtaining room for a few additional seats in a temporary gallery for the coronation.

Carter, writing in 1823, devotes a

great deal of attention to this monument, describing very fully a row of painted figures near the floor. He is much concerned with the medium used in the paint and claims it to be oil. He quotes a letter written to him in 1787 in which the writer talks of experiments made with a flake of color from the Crouchback monument and his conclusion that it contains oil and rosin. If this gentleman, Christopher Barber, is correct, then 1441, the date when all the world ascribes the invention of oil painting to Van Eyck, is wrong. It is most important that this point should be cleared up, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Tristram will find means of submitting a sample of the paint to a chemist like Professor Laurie, so that we may know once and for all whether oil painting was practiced in England 200 years before Van Eyck is reputed to have discovered it. It is known that Pietro Cavallini worked on the shrine of the Confessor. He was a pupil of the Cosmati family, who made the fine opus Romanum pavement around it. Walpole was of opinion that the Henry III monument was by this same Cavallini, and when we realize the similarity between that monument and the Crouchback, and that this Italian artist was a sculptor as well as a painter, it is very probable that Pietro Cavallini, to whom several paintings are attributed in Florence, was the maker of this work of art.

## "THE SOD OF TURF"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Are we in Dublin, or in the heart of the country? Surely the latter, for the pot hangs from a hook above the fire of turf sods, the floor is uneven



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A student pores over a textbook

and filled with bricks, the tables though spotless are of plain scrubbed deal and uncovered by a cloth, and the chairs made of wicker are the kind known among the country people as "sugaw" chairs.

But no! Above our heads is a flourishing bookshop, and through the open windows comes the incongruous sound of a tram rattling over the cobbles or the hoat of a motor horn. We are in Dublin!

In one corner sits a student from Trinity College, poring over a textbook, while his luncheon grows cold, unheeded at his elbow. In another corner three girls are chattering heedless of listeners. "Yes, I was at the celdill and I had a great time. Arrah, don't be foolish now. Sure it is all one to me whether Michael was there or not!" And now the doorway is darkened, and every one looks up as a new-comer enters. In some "wireless" way the word goes around that it is a member of Dail Eilreann. He makes his way to a table in the middle, and very soon a quick interchange of questions and reply in Irish is heard.

The waitress, dressed in Irish costume, comes forward, all smiles. She is a native speaker from the west, and her fluency is overwhelming to those who are still struggling with the rudiments of the Irish language. But she is very painstaking with the humble, and repeats her question slowly if it is not understood. But woe betide you if you pretend to more knowledge than you possess! She is quite equal to spelling a word "at" you, and putting you to shame before the company.

A poet in a wide-brimmed hat and flowing cloak is sitting by the open window, his whole aim in life at the moment appearing to be the consumption of home-made scones and Irish butter. His long slender fingers lightly touch the jar of country flowers on the window sill and he transfers a little golden flower with a flourish to his buttonhole—an honored resting place, truly.



The Friendly Glow

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## THE EUCALYPTUS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

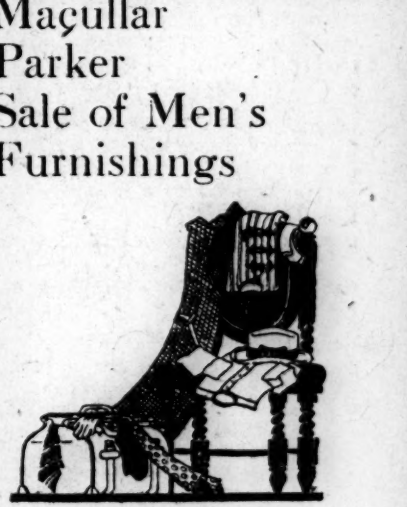
Probably no other of the many exotic trees now growing in America has become so familiar a feature of the landscape in any district as the eucalyptus, introduced into California from its native Australia less than 30 years ago. Eight decades give an oak tree scarcely time to reach full maturity, and a sequoia of that age is merely in its infancy. The eucalyptus trees of California have had time in that period to tower up to gigantic heights, to form almost impenetrable forests small in area and artificially planted, and in some parts of the more arid southern counties to transform the landscape. They thrive wonderfully under conditions in which no native tree can grow at all, finding and using whatever moisture there may be in soil and air and storing it away for the long seasons of drought. They are the camels among trees.

The rapidity of growth in the eucalyptus seems phenomenal to one accustomed to the slow maturing of indigenous trees. A cluster of them which was set out less than 20 years ago in the Botanic Gardens of the University of California has already reached a height greater than that of any of the native forest giants, excepting only the sequoia. At least one species of the eucalyptus outgrows even the sequoia itself, attaining a height of 480 and a girth of 80 feet. This, of course, makes it the tallest tree in the world. In addition to this it should be said that the eucalyptus becomes more and more graceful as it grows taller—a thing that cannot be ascribed of the sequoia. Whether these newcomers will ever reach anything like such a height in America is a question not easily decided. Those that we have are but children, although there are many that tower already 150 feet in the air.

The extraordinary usefulness of the eucalyptus has probably done more than its beauty to bring about its rapidly increasing cultivation. Used as fuel, the wood burns very rapidly but with a bright, clear flame, throwing out much heat because of the large amount of oil it contains. The hundred or more species of the tree provide a wide variety of timbers, some of which are already extensively used for furniture making, house construction, and even shipbuilding. The great strength and durability of the wood is more remarkable when one considers its lightness and its rapidity of growth. Even in tanning and paper making it has been found useful. We may expect, then, that the small plantations now to be seen everywhere in Southern California will rapidly increase in size and number.

The fact that the eucalyptus sheds its leaves throughout the year, and also its bark, has made it unpopular as an ornamental tree. Landowners complain of it also that it drains too much moisture from the soil. In combating mosquitoes, however, this latter characteristic has been found useful, not only in California but in Algiers and even in Italy. Because of its light and plummy foliage the eucalyptus cannot be regarded as a shade tree. It is, however, one of the most beautiful trees in the world, not only for its majestic height but for its characteristic grace of poise, for the delicate lightness of its gray-green boughs, slender, long, and gently tapering, and for the vigorous charm of its silhouette. A single eucalyptus lifting its noble fronds of blue-green leaves against the intensely blue sky of California makes an effect foreign and strange, to be sure, but so vividly beautiful that it is never forgotten. All that these trees need is a longer stay among us to make them as much beloved as the equally lovely American elms of New England.

## Macullar Parker Sale of Men's Furnishings



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## WIDE SUPPORT OF FOREST MEASURE

Budget Omission of Provision for Carrying Out Weeks Purchase Law Mobilizes Sentiment Behind Special Appropriation Bill

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—That omission from the national budget, as submitted, of allowance for carrying on the yearly purchases of forest lands on eastern mountain slopes, as provided in the Weeks law of 1911, has been of benefit in arousing nationwide support of constructive forestry legislation and adequate federal appropriation, is the conviction expressed by Philip W. Ayres, forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Discussing forestry issues as embodied in legislation before Congress with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Ayres explained the bill now before Congress to make up for the budget omission. The measure provides appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for each fiscal year thereafter, up to and including the year ending June 30, 1943, such sums as the Congress shall appropriate. This is for the purpose of carrying out the act of 1911 "to enable any state to cooperate with other state or states, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers."

## Support Definite

Hearing on the bill held by the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Ayres said, brought out definite and strong support. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, author of the original act and member of the National Forest Reservation Commission established under the law, appeared in favor of the measure. Mr. Ayres declared that the prospects of the bill's passage are excellent.

With respect to the bill introduced by William H. King, Senator from Utah, seeking to transfer the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, Mr. Ayres expressed the opinion that "the crisis has passed." So considerable was the opposition aroused against this measure it is felt that it will be dropped. The American Farm Bureau Federation allied itself with the friends of the Forest Service, and a sharp reaction from the far west against the bill has vitiated its chances.

Somewhat in the nature of a retaliation measure is the bill introduced by J. N. Fincher, representative from Kansas. This measure would transfer all bureaus and divisions concerned with food under the Department of Agriculture, taking the Bureau of Fisheries and the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries from the Department of Commerce, and several offices from the Interior Department.

## National Park Bills

Other measures relate to less important measures. Two national parks in the State of Washington are sought, taking the territory for them from its present supervision by the forest service as a forest reserve. A national park in Arkansas is also the object of one bill. Another seeks the appropriation of \$50,000 for a forest experiment station in the White Mountains.

Commenting with regard to the results of a trip to sound out the attitude toward the continuation of forest acquisition under the Weeks law, Mr. Ayres asserted that he had discovered a very firm and general sentiment in favor, chambers of commerce and industrial organizations in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities; women's clubs; national associations and organizations concerned with research have all adopted resolutions in favor of no lapse in a progressive and constructive forestry program.

## ANTHRACITE MINERS TALK WAGE INCREASE

SHAMOKIN, Pennsylvania—The scale committee of the American Mine Workers yesterday recommended to the convention in session here that it ask a 20 per cent increase in wages and that mining be suspended on March 31 if a new wage contract has not been negotiated with the operators by that time. The convention immediately entered on a discussion of the demands.

## FIGURES SHOW LIVING COSTS MUCH LOWER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Figures on the cost of living in 21 cities issued yesterday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, showed declines from June, 1920, to December, 1921, from 12.5 per cent at Los Angeles, California, to 21.4 per cent at Cincinnati, Ohio. Declines from September, 1921, to December ranged from unchanged at Scranton, Pennsylvania, to 2.9 per cent at St. Louis, Missouri.

The percentages of decrease by cities from June, 1920, and September, 1921, respectively, to December, 1921, were announced as follows: Birmingham, 12.1 and 2.9; Boston, 12.2 and 1.5; Buffalo, 20.3 and 3; Cleveland, 22.8 and 1.2; Cincinnati, 21.4 and 2.5; Denver, 17.3 and 1.3; Houston, 12.2 and 3; Indianapolis, 20.6 and 2.7; Jacksonville, 19.1 and 3; Kansas City, Missouri, 12.9 and 1.1; Los Angeles, 12.5 and 2; Memphis, 15.8 and 1.5; Minneapolis, 15.9 and 7; Norfolk, 19.4

## YAK HERDSMEN IN TIBET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In early summer, before the last trace of snow has disappeared from the high valleys, when a thousand rocky throats joyfully shout again the spring song of the newly released torrent; when a mantle of emerald grass jeweled with flowers, is beginning to spread itself over the naked ground, and to weave fresh patterns in the down-trodden pastures which, stripped lately of their white blanket, lie forlorn and brown under the blue sky; then the village herders take the yak up into the lofty alps, and for a brief season live a lovely life under the

which leans against the wall, and a coil of hide rope in the far corner. We seat ourselves on a rug spread for us on the floor, thus avoiding the smoke which fills the upper portion of the hut; and our host offers us of his best. His cattle supply him with much of his food—butter and milk and curd. But now it is time for the herder to go out and call the yak home; they have wandered far up the slope during the day, and may be seen dotting the mountain side above the little glacier lake which hangs below the pass. Taking down his long gas-pipe gun, he sets out. An hour later the yak begin to come in, moving slowly, nibbling as they walk along. They are widely scattered, and the herder, with strange cries, whistles and threats, drives them gradually forward to the small



Behind his master, the laden yak plods patiently

wind-swept passes. Not till the first autumn frosts warn them that the icy fingers of a Tibetan winter, reaching down from the peaks, are about to extend their grasp till the whole mountain world lies silently in their grip, do they descend again to their villages in the mellow valley, whither the bitterest winter does not follow them.

On the green alps, where some chattering stream takes a breathing space, and flows more gently for a time, surrounded by a tangle of flowering shrubs which in autumn exchange their green dress for a livery of scarlet and orange, they build their meager huts. Sometimes they are of logs, a substantial protection against the weather; more generally they are of stones and sod, roughly piled into four walls, with a dark country-woven cloth for roof. The end is stuffed up with branches, and in these drafty hovels the herders spend the cool summer nights from twelve to fifteen thousand feet above the sea; but their days are spent in the open.

Every one knows, of course, that the yak is found wild on the northern deserts of Tibet, the great frozen plateau speckled with salt lakes which is called the Chang Tang. There he roams about in herds, or in small bands, nibbling the scanty herbage, drinking of the brackish or bitter water. He is a large-bodied beast, fierce of aspect with short fat legs, little eyes, and horns, with which he is quite competent to defend himself. But the two most characteristic features are the long hair, which on the flanks takes the form of a fringe sweeping the ground, and the heavy brush-like tail, which also sweeps the ground.

Domestic yak are in use all over Tibet, both as beasts of burden, and for the milk they yield. They differ little from their wild forbears, save in size; but while the original is always black in color, domesticated yaks are generally in part white, or sometimes altogether white. Let us then pay a visit to the herders in their dark hut at the head of the valley. As we approach, two enormous shaggy dogs, black all over save for a rusty red patch on the throat, rise up in their might, and the ravine rings with their deep woof! They had been lying curled up asleep, at their posts, with an eye open and an ear cocked, for there are leopards and perhaps bears afoot; no doubt they were aware of our approach long before we noticed them, and seeing the saplings bend under their struggles as they leap toward us, thankful are we that they are well tied up and that the ropes are strong!

At the noise a figure emerges from the hut and chides them; then, seeing us, a smile lights up the face of the hospitable herder, who, putting out his tongue in sign of peace, and spreading his hands, invites us into his humble dwelling place. We stoop, therefore, without a sidelong glance of apprehension at those alarming dogs, who, however, have already resumed a semblance of sleep, and enter.

It is almost dark inside, and at first we can see nothing, though the wind whistles through a score of cracks and crannies. But our eyes, now growing accustomed to the gloom, and our host blowing at the embers of a fire in the middle of the earthen floor, we are able to make out the simple furnishings. Along one side a few boards, raised a foot off the ground, serve as a bed; a bundle of skins forms the covering. In opposite corners stand wooden buckets, in which milk is drawn, and rawhide bags containing tamsa. On the fire is an open iron cooking pot, and a wooden cylinder stands alongside. That is all, save for the long flintlock cheek gun

grassy alp which is their home. The animals are now counted, and found to be two short; two bulls are missing—they have not heard, or have not heeded, the warning that it is time to come home. The herder's wife goes off in one direction, two small children, their bodies wrapped in goat skins, but naked from the knees down, in another; for the whole family live together in this snug abode, half hut, half tent. Some time later the stragglers are found lurking in some choice spot they have discovered, where the grazing is particularly good.

Now the small calves are driven into a sort of corral, built on to the hut—a low stone wall with branches of trees piled on top. The cows and bulls; some of them with iron bells round their necks, are tethered in rows, each tied by a leg to a rope stretched along the ground; and at night we hear the mournful clanging of the bells, and sometimes the deep woof! woof! of the watch dogs as they start up suddenly at the sound of a falling rock, or the scent of some prowling carnivore.

The sky now is a dome of sparkling light from the myriad stars which, in this high, dry air flash and sparkle with a brilliancy quite unknown at lower elevations. Toward midnight, with startling abruptness the weather changes. A distant rumbling is heard, a veil is drawn across the flaming sky, slowly at first, then more swiftly. Suddenly the storm bursts over the mountains, furious gusts of wind, drive the rain before it. But inside the hut the fire burns up brightly and all is snug, till the storm has spent itself. In half an hour the rain ceases, there is a lull in the wind and in an hour the stars are shining brilliantly again.

At dawn the day's work begins. One by one the cows are taken, tied to two stakes by a hind and fore leg, and milked by the herder's wife. The milk is drawn into those wooden buckets we saw inside the hut which, never being cleaned out, do not long retain the milk as milk. Nevertheless it is an experience to have a bowl of fresh yak milk, rich with cream, set before one at breakfast. In a few hours the milk in the buckets is solid, and the sour curd is pressed into lumps, to be eaten as cheese. But some of the milk will be poured into skins, which will be kicked about and pounded until butter is produced; the skins, having the hair inside still on them, there is always a good deal of hair mixed up with the butter. Nevertheless, this, too, when fresh is excellent, though after a few days, even in the chill mountain air, it is apt to turn sour, and to degenerate more or less rapidly into cheese, by spontaneous combustion.

After milking time the yak are turned adrift up one or other of the many high valleys which dissect the ranges in every direction, and which are taken in rotation, so that the grass may grow again in those which have been cropped close. The children accompany them, and lying on a rock in the sunshine—for it can be delightfully warm in summer even at an altitude of 15,000 feet above sea level—watch the herd.

It is very beautiful up here. The frowning cliffs are studded with gorgeous flowers: primulas, poppies,

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saxifrage, gentians and many more. Flowers, too, line the stream. High above are the white peaks, far below the dark forests; and over this chaotic jumble of bent and shattered rock ranges, the turquoise sky fits like a lid. Domestic yak, as has been stated, are much used in Tibet for transport. They are very slow beasts, but are useful at high altitudes, being well protected against cold, and able to plough their way through snow more easily than can ponies or mules. Also they are very sure footed, despite their clumsy appearance. A wooden ring is passed through the nose of the beast, and to this a lead rope is attached. Behind his master, the laden yak plods patiently, breasting the highest passes, facing the most severe snow storms. Nor is yak meat to be despised, while the long hair is used for making cur-

## BAR OUGHT TO GOVERN ITSELF

Conference of Legal Delegates Stresses Need of Safeguarding Professional Reputation by Insistence on Honesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"If the future of our civilization depends upon the attitude of the individual toward society and government, then it becomes our duty as lawyers to see that the influence of the bar is an influence for good and not for evil," declared Clarence N. Goodwin, chairman of the conference of bar association delegates, before the New York State Bar Association yesterday.

Mr. Goodwin thought that it was doubly necessary for the bar to keep its own house clean because of the strong influence of the lawyer directly upon his client and indirectly upon the public—a public now including many immigrants in whom disrespect for law should not be nurtured by bad example.

To enable the bar to make and keep its house clean, Mr. Goodwin proposed a new plan:

"That there ought to be an act of the Legislature providing for self-governance of the bar by a board of governors selected by the members of the bar, preferably by judicial districts, and that such act should provide for a Council of the Bar to be presided over by the Governor of the State, if he be a member of the bar, and to consist of all lawyer members of the Legislature, together with the board of bar governors.

## Council to Investigate

"That to this council be referred all suggestions relating to constitutional or statutory changes affecting the administration of justice, or membership in or government of the bar, and that the council, either directly or through committees consider, investigate and report upon such suggestions, but that the action of legislators as members of the council shall not in any way prejudice their right fully to reconsider the subject matter of such recommendations when they come before the Legislature for official action.

"That the board of governors be given power over all matters touching the government of the bar, including the right to prescribe rules of conduct, to give counsel in matters of legal ethics when such counsel is sought to administer and to reprimand in public and in private, and when in its judgment, it may be necessary, to suspend and disbar.

"Many will believe that these powers of self-government should be subject to supervisory action by the state court of final jurisdiction. My own view is that the experiment in independent self-government ought to be tried, and the bar ought to be given a chance to see what it can do in the way of self-betterment when it is made master in its own house.

## Authority Necessary

"There must be legislative authority to prescribe rules and a competent administrative force authorized to see that they are obeyed. There should be a governing body with authority to advise and power to admonish publicly or privately, to censure, to discipline and to disbar. The right of an attorney to practice ought not to continue until he is found guilty of a crime, but should be accepted with the understanding that the right to practice shall cease whenever an official

chosen governing body is convinced that he is no longer a fit person to fill the office of an attorney and counselor at law.

"We are the only civilized nation that does not have a self-governing bar and that, as a result, ours is the only one in which the office of lawyer does not carry with it the respect and esteem of the community.

"Look the facts squarely in the face and we must admit that our continued progress as a nation toward higher and better things is no longer certain; and that national decadence is threatened. We have added millions of foreigners to our national family without in any sense assimilating them. In many cases, they have changed for the worse. They have discarded respect for law and public institutions without acquiring that independent but law-abiding character that still marks the best of our population.

"The influence of lawyers on our public and social institutions is not confined to their professional activities. In a democracy like ours they are the natural political leaders. If he employs fraud, countenances perjury, the effect is to disgust even the dishonest and make the government as a vile, corrupt institution worthy of no man's respect. The government further suffers in reputation because the state admits to the office of attorney men who are uneducated and unfit. To our foreign born, the office of advocate marks one as a man of education, learned in the law and of approved worth. The bar should be enabled to govern itself."

## NEED OF COOPERATION URGED URON FARMERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cooperation among the farmers will bring about a correction of the relation between prices of farm produce and the thing the farmer has to buy, said Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, in an address before a union meeting of Massachusetts agricultural organizations. Mr. Lowden advocated a better system of marketing and distribution and adequate storage facilities for surplus purposes and the stabilization of price conditions.

Mr. Lowden said he did not believe that normal conditions would reappear until the proper normal relation between farm produce prices and those of other commodities had been restored. He urged the farmers to cooperate and said that in his belief cooperation was the only solution of the farming problem in America, even though it has failed in some instances. The farmer should begin to practice cooperating with his own neighbors, he said, and then federate.

## REVISION OF ARMY LISTS ADVISED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Elimination from the military service of inefficient officers would reduce the War Department's annual payroll approximately \$3,400,000, Gen. John J. Pershing yesterday informed the House Military Affairs Committee. By discharging inefficient officers of higher rank, \$4,000,000 would be lopped off the payroll, he said, and appointment of needed second lieutenants, at lower salaries, would cost about \$600,000 in pay.

Plans outlined to the committee call for discharge of about 2000 officers to bring the officer strength down to 12,000, later to be built up to 14,000. General Pershing said it would take three or four years to reorganize the officer personnel of the army. The War Department, he said, plans to assign many of its most efficient officers to duty with national guard units.

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## RUSSIA FROM THE FRENCH VIEWPOINT

Regeneration of Country Will  
Eventually, It Is Believed, Be  
Joined in by France as Well  
as Britain and Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—That France will eventually work with Germany and with England—and possibly with the United States—for the regeneration of Russia seems now to be in no doubt. Various schemes have been considered and the tone of the newspapers is changing completely. But this cooperation may take various forms. It may, according to the wishes of the British, be engaged in with the full consent of Russia and the Soviet Government may be finally recognized. Italy favors such a complete resumption of ordinary international relations. Indeed most of the European countries are orienting their policy in that direction. Even Poland, which was particularly antagonistic, is showing signs of a desire to seek reconciliation and may act as an intermediary between Paris and Moscow.

The congress to which it was proposed to admit Russia was also mooted on the assumption that the Soviets had established themselves and that it is necessary to work with them. But even in this projected restoration of Russia by consent of the Russian authorities there is occasionally to be found a somewhat cynical idea. It is argued that the powers, especially England, France and Germany—should be the price of their services insist upon valuable concessions. Russia in effect, was to be cut into sections which might be exploited. This power would exploit one part, and the other power would exploit another part. France, Germany and England were to be brought into accord by their common appetites, and the fate of Russia would resemble the fate of China against which America has just protested so effectively.

**Dividing Up Russia**  
That the powers should receive proper compensation for their work in Russia cannot be disputed, but that the feuds of Western Europe should be forgotten because Western Europe has found a new object of prey is a notion that has its shocking side. To take advantage of the feebleness of Russia, of her immense needs, in order to divide her up between the powers was bound to evoke protests even from those Russians who are now living in exile and who are certainly not friendly toward the present Russian Government.

Therefore this solution of European problems cannot but be regarded as sounds and unsatisfactory. It is true that France and Germany might thus be induced to stifle their differences but it would be at the expense of international morality. Moreover French opinion cannot be diverted so easily from the necessity of reparations from Germany. If Germany chooses to hold out Russia as a great prize which is to be shared by herself and France and other countries, France is somewhat suspicious that Germany desires to make France forget what is owing to her. In effect Germany is saying: "We cannot pay you what was promised under the Treaty; we cannot make good your losses in the war. But if you will overlook our obligations to you, if you will collaborate with us, we can make a bargain which will recuperate you for the disappointments you have experienced under the Treaty. We can act together in Russia and we can lift up ourselves and lift up you. There in Russia is the true field of action. There is the real business, the real profit. The war will not have ended so badly after all if we can conclude this deal."

Such an offer certainly tempted France to some extent, but there was instantly an outcry in many quarters. It was felt that this was a piece of German strategy. It was doubted whether the experiment would turn out so well as represented. It was believed that France would in the first place lose German reparations, assist Germany to recover, and obtain in the end practically nothing out of Russia.

**Second Plan More Radical**  
Hitherto only the plans which would cut up Russia more or less with the consent of the Russian Government have been considered in this article. But there is another plan which makes no appeal to French hospitality toward Bolshevism—an hospitality which still appears implacable and is not to be tempted by the promise of material profits. This second plan is much more radical. It would first destroy the Russian Government and proceed by force to cut up Russia into exploitable sections.

It is so insignificant that it should be set out largely in the words of the German, General Hoffmann, who has obtained the columns of one of the principal French journals for the exposition of his theme. When he by way of an interview made his suggestion he had apparently no difficulty in getting his views printed without comment and therefore it is to be presumed with their approval in a leading Paris journal.

This General Hoffmann commanded on the Russian front during the war and dictated the peace of Brest-Litovsk. He has always been regarded as one of the worst of the Prussian militarists in France. But suddenly, at the same time that Mr. Stinnes and Mr. Rathenau were preaching the idea of an international consortium to exploit Russia in British circles, at the same moment that Count Kessler was explaining the same theory in Paris, this General Hoffmann was courageously allowed to start a more extreme propaganda in France.

His plan is much more brutal in

character and is based upon the alleged necessity of a fresh military offensive against Russia. He does not disguise his militaristic conceptions. What he desires is an alliance of the French and German military forces. He would unite the interests of the two countries. He would have them work together for the conquest of Russia. They would set aside their own quarrels for the sake of pursuing a greater quarrel with Russia.

### Menace of Bolshevism

While he approved of France keeping a large army he would also raise a large German army with the full permission of France. Insisting upon the peril that confronts the western countries faced by Bolshevism he preaches a new crusade.

Naturally he has to persuade France that she has nothing to fear from Germany and he points out that Germany possesses none of those great engines of war that are needed even to resist for a moment the French. It is not Germany who is the enemy; it is Russia. At some length he shows that the Moscow Government means to spread in one way or another revolutionary ideas in Germany and in France. Germany is in a state of economic disorder and if she is reduced to despair she will succumb to Bolshevism. As for Poland, she is likely to fall before some fresh Russian offensive.

He argues that after the debacle of Poland, after the setting up of the régime of Soviets at Berlin, France would find herself in greater difficulties than ever. She would at that moment be obliged to undertake a military expedition. But the Bolsheviks would only have to retreat before the French troops and allow France to occupy Germany—a ruinous operation. France therefore must not only maintain her armies but she must help Germany to form a formidable army and supply her with armaments.

Not believing in the sincerity of Russian negotiations with England and France, he therefore sees no alternative but to proceed to overcome this terrible menace of Bolshevism and to deliver the Russian people from its present government. France, he urges, will find in such a policy the means of recovering the milliards which she lent to Russia. France, he says, by the exploitation in common with England and Germany of the natural riches which are to be found in Russian territory will realize such enormous profits that the war losses will be recompensed.

### Russian Regeneration

Asked if there would be quarrels between France, England, and Germany, his reply was that a consortium should be formed in which the capital of the three countries should be equally engaged and clear understanding arrived at regarding the distribution of the natural riches.

France, it was objected, would believe that Germany was only seeking to restore her own military power in order to turn it eventually against France. But the general replied that the three countries would have so many interests in common, would have such huge profits, that their dissensions would disappear. He suggested that Germany should give France certain guarantees. Thus she should obtain her munitions only from France; she should allow a French army to remain on her soil. The German army should number a million and the French presumably about the same number. England would be able to apply the blockade in case Germany showed bad faith.

If the peoples can thus be united in the restoration of Russia a new era will, he declares, open for humanity and the disasters of the war will be compensated.

It is necessary to keep in view this proposition. But it should not be supposed that the French are about to swallow the bait. The French papers are calling attention to the great expenditure that must be incurred. They are skeptical about the result in Russia. They see clearly that they would have to forgo their hopes of reparations from Germany. They are not dupes yet, and it is hard to believe that they will become the dupes of such a crude cynical plan of the German, General Hoffmann. Still, when there is discussion, as there is at this moment, about the possibilities of a Russian regeneration, it is well to remember that the term Russian regeneration may mean one of three things. First, it may mean the military conquest of Russia; second, it may mean the exploitation of a disintegrated Russia; third, it may mean a genuine scheme of cooperation in which Russia will honestly be allowed to join.

### LORD SINHA RESIGNS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The resignation of Lord Sinha, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, has at length taken effect. It is rumored that the real reason for his action was a difference of opinion with the government as to its handling of the non-cooperation problem and a refusal to arrest Mahatma Gandhi when some time ago he was touring Bihar. He is a distinct loss to the administration, having handled his province with energy and firmness. He was the first Indian to hold a seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council, the first to be Undersecretary for India in the British Government and the first Indian to be a Governor.

### ARABIC LANGUAGE SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—A special school has been instituted at Aleppo for teaching the Arabic language to those officers of the army of the Levant who are desirous of learning it. A large number of officers have already joined the classes.

## NEW SELF-HELP PLAN IN AUSTRIA

Program as Promulgated by Dr.  
Guertler, the Finance Minister,  
Now Effective

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—It was disappointing that Dr. Guertler, the new Finance Minister, had to announce his plan of self-help at a moment when European attention was concentrated on the difficulties arising out of the occupation of the Burgenland, otherwise far more would have already been heard of his important pronouncement. The Austrian Government proposed to abolish the bread subsidy and the subsidies on all other foodstuffs. For seven years the bread of the Austrian people has been provided by the government, and during the last two years the major part of the deficit in the Austrian budget has been due to the cost of subsidized food. What happens as the result of the abolition of these subsidies and of the financial plan of internal reconstruction to which the Austrian Government have now committed themselves, must have important consequences for the whole of Europe. It is probably not an exaggeration to say that, falling external credits in the near future, the continued existence of Austria as a state may depend upon the measure of success of the new proposals. The steps now being taken to bring about a new era in Austria's life are also of unusual interest to those concerned in financial and economic problems because they represent probably the first thorough attempt on the part of any new state to put into practice the ideals enunciated at the Brussels International Financial Conference and to adopt free trade.

Dr. Guertler, who, though not without political experience, is by training a university professor, effected a revolution in national thought by boldly announcing that Austria's salvation lay in self-help and not in waiting passively for the promised credits from the League of Nations, which might be long delayed. In this self-help campaign he has been efficiently seconded by the new Financial Adviser, Dr. William Rosenberg, who, thanks to his reputation as an able bank manager and as a leading lawyer, inspires a confidence rarely gained by a political nominee.

### Immediate Improvement

The new financial program was made public in outline when the crown had reached what was up to then its lowest point, namely, 14,000 to the pound. As an immediate result of the economic soundness of Dr. Guertler's plan, the crown improved to about 9000 to the pound. Then former Emperor Charles made his disconcerting incursion into Hungary, and Austria found herself once more surrounded by mobilized states and threatened with a war that would have been disastrous to her commerce and to her supplies. The improvement in the crown quickly vanished and it fell to still lower depths. Scarcely had the acute danger of hostilities between Hungary and the little entente disappeared, than the German mark took its sensational tumble and with it, in sympathy, the crown went down again. The sentimental effect of the fall of the mark was even more practically felt in Vienna than in most other European capitals, because Germany, in order to obtain foreign exchange for reparations requirements, disposed of large crown balances in Austria, emphasizing how interlocked with the whole economic problem of Europe is the question of German reparation payments.

These factors, combined with the increasing issue of Austria notes in order to meet the current expenses of the government—rising as the crown fell—gave the speculators in Zurich and elsewhere excellent ground for "bearing" the crown until, by November 14 it reached over 24,000 to the pound and over 6000 to the dollar. The more the Austrian Government, supported in fundamental by all political parties, showed its determination to adhere to the precepts of the Brussels Conference, the more the external value of its currency decreased.

**The Bread Supply**  
However, undeterred by all these disadvantages and by the greatest of all difficulties, namely, the widespread lack of confidence on the part of the Austrian people themselves, in their own currency, the Chancellor, Dr. Schoeber, and his government have gone ahead with their proposals. The initial and fundamental obstacle which the government had to face was to make sure that when the state ceased to purchase bread, there would be enough in the country to prevent any possibility of a short supply or starvation. This was complicated by the fact that for seven years the normal grain importing machinery of Austria was dormant and that grain trade, bakers and populace had come to regard the government as the sole source of supply. It was estimated as a margin of safety that there must be available at least 100,000 tons of wheat at the date of decontrol, or in other words, about two months' bread supply. This was far in excess of any reserve held by Austria since the war, and involved financing which the government had never been able to obtain except through relief credits or by disastrous sale of crowns. These circumstances make it all the more creditable that Austria, with only partial government assistance, has now completed the financial and other arrangements whereby the private trade will have at its disposal, on or about date of decontrol, 100,000 tons of wheat.

# B. Altman & Co.

MURRAY HILL

7000

## Important Sale Events for Monday

An Extraordinary Offering

of

Imported Hand-made Laces

especially desirable for the trimming  
of lingerie, Summer dresses, etc.,

at astonishingly low prices

Valenciennes, per yard 28c. to \$1.90  
Point Binche, per yard 48c. to 7.85  
Point Venise, per yard \$1.95 to 3.25  
Cluny, . . . per yard 12c. to 48c.

(First Floor)

## A New Importation of Steel-headed Silk Bags

(black and navy blue) of unusually fine  
quality and workmanship; daintily  
silk-lined, and equipped with a pocket  
and a silk purse (with mirror)

very specially priced at

\$10.00

(First Floor)

## A Sale of 1,000 Pairs of

Inexpensive

Summer Curtains

all of them dainty, all of them desirable,  
all of them remarkable values.

Marquissette Curtains, hemstitched  
per pair . . . . . \$1.35

Dotted Muslin Curtains, ruffled,  
per pair . . . . . \$2.25

Fine Voile Curtains, ruffled,  
per pair . . . . . \$2.25

Fillet Net Curtains, with Cluny edge  
per pair . . . . . \$3.25

(Fourth Floor)

## A New Shipment of

All-wool Jersey

will be exceptionally low-priced at

\$1.75 per yard

This Sale will comprise several thousand yards of this popular all-the-year fabric, in a splendid assortment of the smartest colors for Spring and Summer sports and street wear (as well as all-black).

The width is 54 inches

(First Floor)

Another Remarkable Sale of

Women's

American-made Lingerie

(300 dozen pieces) in the wanted  
styles and dainty fabrics

every item priced far below value

Nightrobes, \$1.10, 1.45, 1.95 to 3.90  
Envelopes, . . . 1.35, 1.75, 2.75  
Drawers and Bloomers, . . . 1.45  
Petticoats, . . . 85c., 1.45, 1.95, 2.50

## Also Flannelette Nightwear

at end-of-the-season prices

Nightrobes, . . . . . \$1.10  
Pajamas, . . . . . 1.75

## A Number of Paris-made

Fasso Corsets

made of white broché and boned with  
genuine whale bone, will be  
phenomenally low-priced at

\$9.75

this being actually one-half  
the regular price.

These Corsets are made in conformity  
with the present mode of dress, and  
are suitable for both medium and full  
figures.

(All of above Sales on the Second Floor)

## Women's Silk Hosiery

offering very exceptional values

Silk, with lisle tops and soles; black,  
white and African brown,

per pair . . . . . \$1.65

All-silk, in black only, per pair 2.25

All-silk, with open work embellish-  
ment: in black, white and gray,

per pair . . . . . \$2.75

(First Floor)

## Another Special-price Sale of

Boys' Washable Suits

(sizes 3 to 10)

at \$1.90 & 2.95

There is a choice of several desirable  
styles in this Sale, with an equal  
variety of materials and colors. Every  
suit is worth very much more than  
the price asked for it.

(Sixth Floor)

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street



# HEARING ON APPOINTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TRUSTEES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The hearing before Judge Crosby on the appointment of the new Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society took place yesterday. The text of the proceedings is as follows:

SIXTH DAY.  
No. 36421.  
EUSTACE ET AL. v. DICKEY ET AL.  
CROSBY, J.  
Court House, Boston, Jan. 20, 1922.  
HEARING ON APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

Mr. SMITH. If the Court please: As representing the Church, I wish to present briefly the facts of the situation, and then to submit a few pertinent citations, and then to submit recommendations.

The business conducted under the Trust Deed of January 25, 1898, originally consisted almost entirely of the publication of papers or periodicals which are the organs of the Church. That situation continued from the inception of the Trust in 1898 down to October, 1917. At that time, under a contract between the Trustees of the Publishing Society and the trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will, a contract was made by which the Trustees of the Publishing Society, or the Publishing Society, became the selling agent in respect to her books, the Trustees under the will themselves being virtually the publishers, and the subsequent work of the Trustees of the Publishing Society in that behalf being done for them.

Therefore for a period from October, 1917, to May 1920, the business of the Trust was the business of publishing the papers and periodicals which are the organs of the Church, together with handling this business for the trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will.

Then came the acquisition by the Publishing Society of this Dudley & Hodges bindery, which introduced a new activity, new so far as this Trust is concerned. The business of that bindery, however, or the work of that bindery, consists only, as we understand the situation, in binding the books of which Mrs. Eddy is the author and binding one or two other books, such as The Christian Science Hymnal, the hymnal used in Christian Science churches. So that substantially, and putting aside minor exceptions, the business of the Trust consists in publishing several publications which constitute the organs of the Church, and consists in publishing, or at least attending to the publication of, or selling, the books of which Mrs. Baker Eddy is the author.

The statement of facts which I have now made is of peculiar importance in relation to Christian Science, by reason of the fact that this fact does not rely on personal preaching to the extent that is usual with other denominations. The services in Christian Science churches consist in reading prepared selections from the Bible and from Mrs. Eddy's writings. The churches do not employ preachers or speakers in the usual sense of that term. The Mother Church has a Board of Lectureship, the members of which deliver lectures under the auspices of The Mother Church and of its branches; but in a general way, and almost exclusively, the Christian Science teaching which is delivered in Christian Science churches, the public expression of Christian Science, consists mainly of the reading by appointed Readers of selections from the Bible and correlative citations from Mrs. Eddy's writings.

For the same reason, the Church papers and Church periodicals are of peculiar importance to this fact. They have a far greater importance, in fact almost a different function, relatively speaking, from the periodicals of other denominations. They are of far greater importance. The Mother Church and its branches, for example, have organized literature distribution committees, by which Mrs. Eddy's writings and these papers are given a wide free distribution to persons who may be interested, and to whom it is desirable to correct impressions of Christian Science and to convey. Very much of the work that is ordinarily propaganda of the various sects, the dissemination of their views, the advancement of their concept of Christianity, much of what in other denominations is done by personal work, is in this denomination done by means of these books and of these papers.

Now, with regard to the particular publications that are issued by the Publishing Society, the principal one is called the Christian Science Quarterly Bible Lessons. It is a periodical issued quarterly, containing these Lessons—Sermons, compiled to be used in our churches. That periodical, called for short "The Quarterly," has a much greater circulation than anything else published by the Publishing Society; and, as Mrs. Eddy has said in the Manual, the prosperity of Christian Science largely depends on the use of those Bible Lessons. I am not quoting her exactly, but rather in substance at this moment.

The other periodicals consist, next, of the Christian Science Journal, which, as it is normally conducted, contains the list of the branches of The Mother Church, the recognized organizations which constitute constituent parts of The Mother Church considered in its collective aspect. Also lists of advertised or specially recommended practitioners, and, generally, the announcements and other communications from the Church officials to the members of the Church, together with articles and editorials containing expressions of Christian Science.

Another paper is the Christian Science Sentinel, a weekly paper, which is somewhat to the same effect, the Journal being monthly, and the Sentinel being rather less a Church organ than the Journal and somewhat more for general reading, and somewhat more adapted for general distribution. Then there is a periodical published in the German language and

another one in the French language, which correspond in a general way to the Journal.

Finally, there is, and has been now for more than ten years, the international daily newspaper called The Christian Science Monitor, which circulates to a considerable extent among persons who are not Christian Scientists, and it is intended equally for them. It does not contain much in the way of Christian Science propaganda or articles directly relating to Christian Science, but rather more in the way of news and educational matter of general interest to Christian Scientists and to other people.

So that it is of supreme importance to the Trust, and to the Church of which it may be considered auxiliary, for this religious aspect of the Publishing Society to be kept in view, and for the responsible persons in connection with the Publishing Society to be first of all Christian Scientists. The Trust Deed specifically provides that no one is eligible to that office, or to continue therein, unless he be, in short, a loyal Christian Scientist. The importance of the fact that these periodicals are organs of the Church, and that Mrs. Eddy's books are of such intimate relation with the Church, may be briefly illustrated by some citations from the Manual, which contains the By-laws of the Church and the outline of its organization. Therefore, with the Court's permission, I will read briefly from the By-laws a few of those most pertinent, and after my statement I beg to leave to hand up to your Honor a copy of the Manual with, on the fly-leaf, the citations which I will have read.

The COURT. A copy of the Manual is annexed to the bill in one of these cases.

Mr. SMITH. I did not know that it actually was.

The COURT. I should say, a copy of the Deed of Trust.

Mr. SMITH. I am now speaking, if your Honor please, of the Manual, which contains the By-laws of the Church and the outline of the Church organization, including the Publishing Society.

Article VIII, Section 11, reads as follows:

"A member of this Church shall neither buy, sell, nor circulate Christian Science literature which is not correct in its statement of the divine Principle and rules and the demonstration of Christian Science. Also the spirit in which the writer has written his literature shall be definitely considered. His writings must show strict adherence to the Golden Rule, or his literature shall not be adjudged Christian Science. A departure from the spirit or letter of this By-law involves schisms in our Church and the possible loss for a time, of Christian Science."

Therefore, from Mrs. Eddy's viewpoint, it was of the utmost importance to the work which she founded, and of which she was the Leader, that its literature should be correct, and that the members should be guarded from the effects of erroneous literature. Article VIII, Section 14, part of the same Article, contains a further provision carrying out her thought in that regard. It is headed, "Church Periodicals":

"It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church; and it shall be the duty of the Directors to see that these periodicals are ably edited and kept abreast of the times."

Another pertinent provision is Article XII, Section 2, by which the Board of Directors is made the tribunal for the decision of what does or does not constitute the correct expression of Christian Science:

"If a member of this Church is found trying to practise or to teach Christian Science contrary to the statement thereof in its textbook, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to admonish that member according to Article XI, Section 4. Then, if said member persists in this offense, his or her name shall be dropped from the roll of this Church."

I cite that only as showing that it is one of the responsibilities of the Board of Directors to pass upon the correctness of what is put forth as statements of Christian Science teaching or practice. Article XXI, Section 3, gives to the literature issued by this Publishing Society a peculiar privilege, a peculiar official status, in connection with the Reading Rooms conducted by the Trustees of The Mother Church and by all of its branches. It is prominent in the work of the churches that each has a reading room for the free use of the public, at which Christian Science literature may be read. These rooms are commonly open throughout certain business hours of week days, and not uncommonly throughout convenient evening hours, so that the public may go to those reading rooms and enjoy their privileges and read the literature there furnished for free use. Article XXI, Section 3, reads as follows:

"The literature sold or exhibited in the Reading Rooms of Christian Science churches shall consist only of 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' by Mary Baker Eddy, and Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, and other writings by this author; also the literature published or sold by the Christian Science Publishing Society."

The Church in that manner using the Publishing Society as an auxiliary institution, or a part of the one institution by which it is representative to the world of Christian Science.

Now, a word in regard to the functions of the Directors. Briefly stated, the Christian Science Board of Directors is the executive body of the Church. Its power is broadly stated in Article I, Section 6:

"The business of The Mother Church shall be transacted by its Christian Science Board of Directors."

It alone is the executive body of the Church; and this Church, as your Honor doubtless has gathered by this time, has a peculiar position in being not merely a local church, but rather a central or parent organization, with which the other local churches are affiliated, all being conducted subject to the provisions of the Church Manual. When I used the word "local" I did not mean local to Boston, but all local organizations throughout the world are branches of this Church, and all are conducted under the provisions of this Manual. Even the membership of The Mother Church, if your Honor please, does not consist alone of members in Boston, but rather of representative members throughout the world. The more active Christian Scientists in London or in San Francisco, in New Orleans or in Winnipeg, in Hong Kong or in Cape Town, the more active Christian Scientists everywhere, are usually members of The Mother Church in Boston, so that the membership made up in part of members of the branch churches is a membership of The Mother Church. The readers of branch churches are invariably members of The Mother Church, and usually also are the officers of branch churches.

One word further in regard to some other citations about the functions of the Board of Directors. The next citation to which I wish to direct your Honor's attention is Article XXII, Section 3, a provision which comes pretty close to being specifically applicable to the present situation and to the vacancies now existing, but perhaps is not strictly applicable; yet it shows clearly Mrs. Eddy's thought, her plan and purpose, in regard to the function of the Board of Directors in connection with the matter upon which your Honor will be obliged to pass. It reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the officers of this Church, of the editors of the Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, and Der Herold"—

This By-law was written at a time when the other periodicals had not been started—"of the members of The Committee on Publication, of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and of the Board of Education promptly to comply with any written order, signed by Mary Baker Eddy, which applies to their official functions. Disobedience to this By-law shall be sufficient cause for removal of the offending member from office. The vacancy shall be supplied by a majority vote of the Christian Science Board of Directors, and the candidate shall be subject to the approval of Mary Baker Eddy."

In a certain situation, therefore, according to the plan formulated by the donor, in a certain situation, if there were no trustees, the vacancies should be filled, according to her plan, by a majority vote of The Christian Science Board of Directors. Moreover, as strictly applicable to the present situation and to many other situations, all of which were in view as likely to arise, is Article XXV, Section 5, of the Manual:

"A person who is not accepted by the Pastor Emeritus"—

That was Mrs. Eddy's title in her church relation—

"A person who is not accepted by the Pastor Emeritus and The Christian Science Board of Directors as suitable, shall in no manner be connected with publishing her books, nor with editing or publishing the Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold or Christian Science, nor with The Christian Science Publishing Society."

It was a specific provision, a particular and important part of her plan, that the Board of Directors as well as herself should have this function in relation to all persons employed or connected with those important duties.

Now, if the Court please, I wish to read briefly from the opinion of the Full Court in the case of Eustace v. Dickey. I am reading from the Northeastern Reporter's report of the decision, and reading three excerpts from pages 860 and 861 of the Northeastern Reporter, Vol. 132.

The COURT. Of course, you do not need to read at length from that opinion, because I sat in the case and I am quite familiar with the decision.

Mr. SMITH. If I may, without taking much time, and only for the purpose of emphasizing certain parts of a long opinion: "The deed of January 25, 1898, is itself evidence of a hope and expectation of growth of the Church and of the sect. The trustees were the founder of a sect of Christianity and three of her followers. The dominating purpose of the instrument was to promote and propagate the interests of that religious sect. As ancillary to that general object, power of removal of the trustees created by that instrument was established."

And then, skipping somewhat:

"The power conferred upon these two classes of church functionaries to declare vacancies for such reasons as to them may seem expedient imposed a continuing duty to maintain a certain intimacy of knowledge as to the work of the trustees in order to be able constantly to act intelligently. It was a power coupled with a trust. The obligation rested upon them to cause the provisions of the Trust Deed to be executed in accordance with its terms and the intent and purpose of the donor there expressed to be administered faithfully."

I wish to call your Honor's special attention to that succinct statement of the functions of the Directors in relation to this Trust:

"The obligation rested upon them to cause the provisions of the Trust Deed to be executed in accordance with its terms and the intent and purpose of the donor there expressed to be administered faithfully."

The Court also referred to the Manual:

"Its Manual appears to be a vital part of Christian Science."

Other brief and pertinent citations, with which your Honor is unquestionably familiar, but concerning which a fresh statement may be useful, are the following. The first is a citation from the article on Trusts, in the 39th Volume of the Encyclopedia of Law and Practice, the article being by Dean Frank Irvine of the Cornell University Law School, formerly court commissioner in one of the western states:

"The court will always give due weight to the wishes of those chiefly interested, but will not be controlled by such wishes against considerations of fitness."

I believe it can be further said, turning that about, that unless there are considerations of fitness weighing to the contrary, that the proposals of those people interested should be accepted; and I take it that in this instance the Church is not only the chief beneficiary, but that it represents the great body of persons in whom the chief interest resides, and that the Board of the Church is the executive body authorized to speak for the Church, and for its branches and members, except as individual views may be expressed.

Again, quoting from Volume 11 of Corpus Juris, part of the article on Trustees:

"In appointing a trustee of a charitable trust, it is the duty of the court not to appoint one who is in hostility either to the purpose or the beneficiaries of the gift."

I assume that there is no question about the pertinency of those citations, but they have particular application here.

Now, if it will be of interest to your Honor, I assume, to know the basis on which Mrs. Eddy chose the original trustees. She sent to the Church in the first instance an informal document, dated the 15th of January, 1898, the main part of which was re-written and put into the more legal form which constitutes the Trust Deed of January 25, 1898, under which the Trust is conducted. With her informal document she sent a letter to the Church, which was introduced in evidence in the original litigation, and which is preserved on page 369 of the printed report of that evidence.

It is very brief.

"To the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass."

January 15, 1898.

My Beloved Students:

I appreciate your uniform loyalty and courtesy to mother who desires to know no partiality for one or another of her children but to earnestly consider the welfare of all. I have asked for a small Board of Trustees (to keep peace in the family) and as I believe a strong board; one is a business man, another a doctor, and still another a scholar."

Of course Mrs. Eddy there uses the word "doctor" in its generic sense as including a Christian Science practitioner:

"I now recommend that these trustees continue as present. Mr. Joseph Armstrong as the business manager of the Publishing House for the benefit of The Mother Church in Boston, Mass."

Then follows a direction regarding the publication of the gift in the periodicals, and Mrs. Eddy's signature. But I wish to go back to read the following:

"I have asked for a small Board of Trustees, and as I believe a strong board; one is a business man, another a doctor, and still another a scholar."

The persons whom she designated at that time were Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie. Mr. Bates was a business man from Syracuse, New York. Mr. Neal was the Christian Science practitioner to whom Mrs. Eddy referred, and who is now one of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

The third person there chosen was Mr. William P. McKenzie, to whom Mrs. Eddy referred as the scholar, and who is one of the persons now proposed by The Christian Science Board of Directors to your Honor. Following the precedent thus established by Mrs. Eddy, the Board of Directors has selected for recommendation to your Honor three other persons, three persons who constitute persons of the same sort and answer to those descriptions—a business man, a Christian Science practitioner, and a man who has become more than a scholar, who has in these many years acquired an experience and an acquaintance with this business that is not equalled by any other person in the world.

The three persons whom the Directors propose to your Honor are James E. Patton, of Harwichport and Boston, George Wendell Adams of Boston, and William P. McKenzie of Cambridge. These are the gentlemen whose names are in the petition for appointment heretofore presented to the Court.

Of course, their proposal by the Directors does not imply that in their opinion these three men are the only suitable persons; rather does it imply that the Board, after carefully surveying the situation, and after giving to the subject the thought which its importance deserved, have decided to recommend these three men as the most suitable persons within the range of their acquaintance and within the range of the recommendations which have been made to them. Of course the Board is expected to have a wide acquaintance among Christian Scientists, and to have knowledge of conditions beyond Boston as much as in Boston, and to be able to take a survey of the entire Christian Science field, at the time of making any such recommendations, and I assure your Honor that these recommendations have been made only after the most careful consideration.

Now, if I may speak somewhat particularly, but yet briefly about these particular gentlemen. Mr. Patton until less than three years ago, was a large business man in Pittsburgh. He was general manager of the paint business of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, president also of the Patton Paint Company, president of the Pittsford Varnish Company, president of the H. W. Johns Paint Manufacturing Company, and chairman of the board of directors of the Corona Chemical Company. I suppose that the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is of such size as to be possibly within the judicial notice of your Honor, the largest institution or corporation of its kind in the world, I believe. Its business is the manufacture of plate glass, also of paints, varnishes and painters' sundries. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has a paid up capital of \$36,000,000, together with an accumulated cash surplus almost as large. It could be spoken of briefly as a \$70,000,000 corporation. Mr. Patton was the general manager of its interests in so far as the painters' side of its business was concerned. These other corporations which I have named are auxiliaries or subsidiaries in connection with the larger company. Some of them alone have capitals of a million dollars, and the interests which were in Mr. Patton's hands as an officer of that company were of great importance, and his functions were those calling for abilities of high order.

After the outbreak of the war Mr. Patton was called to Washington as a member of the War Industry Board, and continued there until after the armistice. Then he found that a convenient opportunity for retiring from business, and came to Boston, to Harwichport and Boston, for the purpose of giving at least a part of his time to the practice of Christian Science, and that has been his work since. He has had before coming here some considerable experience in the affairs of Christian Science, having been, for instance, president of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Adams, the second one of the three proposed, was educated at the Chauncy Hall School, at the Phillips Exeter Academy and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As your Honor doubtless knows, the training to be had at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is itself in the nature of equipment for the holding of such positions as must now be filled. He received instruction in Christian Science directly from Mrs. Eddy, and has devoted most of his adult life to the practice of Christian Science. He is an authorized teacher of Christian Science and locally is well known as a Christian Scientist, his position and acquaintance in that regard being much more than local to Boston.

Mr. Adams also was a First Member or Executive Member of The Mother Church, at the time when the Church had such officers. Your Honor of course will doubtless remember the position formerly occupied by First Members, who were later called Executive Members, being mentioned in the Deed of Trust, and Mr. Adams was one of that executive body at the time when there was such a body in connection with Church government. He also has held various positions on committee work and the like for the Church, but is not now officially associated with the Church, at present holds no official position. Mr. Patton, I believe, has never held an official position with The Mother Church itself.

The third person named, William P. McKenzie of Cambridge, was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto University, and Auburn Theological Seminary. After a brief pastorate he taught English literature and rhetoric at Rochester University, during which work he became interested in Christian Science. In 1896, at Mrs. Eddy's invitation, he came to Boston to be a member of the committee which prepares the Bible Lessons for Christian Science churches. While serving in that capacity he was made a First Member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. He continued as a First Member, or as an Executive Member until that body was discontinued. In 1898, by Mrs. Eddy's appointment, he became one of the original Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. He continued in that capacity until July, 1917, when he became one of the editors—became editor of The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, and the two periodicals published in foreign languages. His work in that capacity continued from July, 1917, to March, 1920, when he resigned as a protest against interference with editorial responsibility by the Trustees of the Publishing Society.

Mr. McKenzie also received instruction in Christian Science directly from Mrs. Eddy. He also is an authorized teacher of Christian Science. At the present time he has no official position in Christian Science at all, I believe. He has at various times, however, held the positions I have now mentioned, and was also for at least one year president of The Mother Church, and he also for a time one of its Board of Lectureship. I believe at present he has no official position with either The Mother Church or any of its branches.

If I may be permitted to emphasize one point that may not be immediately seen as important by your Honor, the fact that two of these men proposed received personal instruction directly from Mrs. Eddy is counted as a fact of great importance by all Christian Scientists. The fact that Mr. Adams and Mr. McKenzie had the privilege of receiving instruction directly from her counts heavily with all Christian Scientists as indicating their fitness to carry on the work which she founded.

Moreover, Mr. McKenzie, by reason of his continuance in that trusteeship throughout the remainder of her life—she passed away in 1910—I say, that

by reason of the fact that Mr. McKenzie was one of the Trustees of this Publishing Society from the time it was instituted until Mrs. Eddy passed on gave him a peculiar insight into her wishes and desires in relation to the conduct of the business. In the early history of the Trust he was in constant communication both orally and in writing with her, and constantly was in receipt of specific instructions from her in relation to the conduct of the business, and in relation to the application of Christian Science to the problems arising in that office. Furthermore, there is no person in the world today who has the acquaintance with that business, from its beginning even unto its present state, which Mr. McKenzie has. He knows more about its problems, in more intimate touch with the needs and requirements of that position, than any person who could possibly be found.

That is all for the present.

Mr. WITHINGTON. If your Honor please, the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society under the Deed of Trust itself have the appointment of successors. That is, they have had that power since Mrs. Eddy passed on and I believe in all the history of the Trust that they did exercise that power. These Trustees are not felt that they should make any independent nominations or suggestions, for the reason that when they originally decided to submit the question of what was Mrs. Eddy's purpose in the creation of this Trust to the highest court of this Commonwealth, they had contended for an interpretation which this court has finally put upon that instrument. They had their convictions; they had to be strong convictions before they could differ with the Directors to bring this controversy to the court. It was not easy to relinquish those convictions because they feared it might be said that in the nomination of candidates of their successors they had perhaps allowed those convictions to influence them in naming the persons whom they felt might accord in some degree towards the convictions which this court had not supported. They preferred to resign their power of naming the trustees and submit that question to the determination of this court. The Trustees, therefore, do not wish to submit the names of any individuals. They do, however, wish to have this court know their views with regard to the character of the men, the capacity of the men who are needed, demanded, properly to conduct and administer this trust. The fact that the Supreme Court has decided that Mr. Rowlands was removed by the vote of the Directors has not in any slightest sense changed the other provisions of the Trust Deed, chief of which is the provision requiring the Trustees to direct and administer this Trust upon their own responsibility. The criticism which the Trustees have and which they now make with regard to the attitude of the Directors with regard to this Trust, is that they have mistaken the meaning of the decision of this Court and they have misconstrued it into a belief that that decision has put this Trust in the hands of these Directors as a mere agency; that the Trustees are there as a mere rubber stamp. If your Honor please, the only interest which these Trustees now have in this Trust is in seeing that there are still real Trustees who will conduct this trust according to the deed of Trust and not according to the interpretation of somebody else, even though they be the Directors of this Church as set forth in some personal construction of some other document, and even though that personal construction be of the Manual itself. Mrs. Eddy, in her original appointment, said that she had a small Board; that she appointed a scholar, a business man and a doctor, or perhaps a metaphysician would be better, meaning a man who could conduct that part of the periodicals which dealt more particularly with the religion of Christian Science as distinguished from the question of scholarly attainments in other lines and the purely business and administrative features of this Trust. If your Honor please, frequently in the last few days you have had some vision into the magnitude of the institution which has been built up in the years since the institution of this Trust when the capital was some \$19,000 until it has just been put in evidence in the last turned over something over ten millions of dollars.

Your Honor is undoubtedly familiar already with at least one of the publications of the Society, that is The Christian Science Monitor, because that is a paper not solely a newspaper, not a local newspaper, but an international organ, an international instrument which has been accorded almost from its start, first place ethically, and editorially, with regard to the accuracy and fairness of its statement of matters of world wide importance. That requires a scholar. Then there are these other matters—the Sentinel, the Journal, the two periodicals of the tracts and tracts in sermons—lesson sermons. I believe they are called. That requires a man—a metaphysician, one learned in Christian Science. Then your Honor comes the question of a man who is competent to comprehend the tremendous proportions to which this business has grown. It is only after most earnest inquiry into the various attainments of the individuals named as Trustees, only after the most searching investigation, that your Honor can intelligently pass upon who should be Trustees.

I suggested yesterday that it might be of assistance in making this selection for your Honor personally to go through the Publishing House. I am sure if you found it as helpful as I have that it certainly would warrant the time spent.

These Trustees, as I have said, do not wish to propose candidates. They

have submitted that to the court and they are only concerned in seeing that the Trustees selected are men who will act as Trustees and not as a rubber stamp. One or two names have been suggested—names which have been suggested by the Directors. Fortunately in connection with the appointment of a temporary trustee many other names were suggested by these Directors among them a man who instantly met with the approval of these present Trustees and that was Mr. Lamson—Fred M. Lamson, who is a Vice President of The Old Colony Trust Company, a man of standing in this community, a man of business experience, a man who we believe is competent to exercise independent judgment and who certainly is not hostile to these Directors, the name having been proposed by those men themselves. There has been another man proposed, not by the Directors, I believe, but by Mr. Dittmore. Mr. Howe—Irvine Howe. On such investigation as we have made, these Trustees are glad to give their approval to that selection, or that nomination. We have no further suggestions or comments to make, except that in making these appointments, if your Honor please, you should realize that this Trust is not purely a matter of local Boston interest, but embraces activities throughout the civilized world, and that in receiving suggestions it would perhaps be most important to receive the names of men who were not purely local men, and there must be many of them able and competent and willing to serve, and I think it would be a misfortune if all the names submitted to this court were merely names of local men or men who were settled temporarily within the confines of Boston or its immediate environments.

I think further than these few comments, the Trustees have nothing further to suggest.

Mr. THOMPSON. If your Honor please.

The COURT. Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Dittmore himself is so much more familiar with the personal characteristics and the history and qualifications of the various persons who have been talked about here and others who he desires to suggest, than we are, as his counsel, he being a Christian Scientist and we not, that we have asked him to furnish us with memoranda, so that we may not waste any time in idle discussion, and may be sure to present to your Honor his views exactly as he would like to have them presented. With your Honor's permission, it is very brief, I will read what he has said both in favor of certain nominees of his own and in reference to certain persons nominated by the other Directors.

The COURT. I assume it will be submitted to me?

Mr. THOMPSON. It will be later.

January 4, 1922.

Memorandum in connection with the appointment by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts of three new Trustees for The Christian Science Publishing Society:

I respectfully nominate for the positions of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society the following persons:

Irving B. Howe  
6 Acorn Street  
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Howe is of the firm of A. H. Howe & Sons, an old and well-known Boston shoe company doing a large and successful business. Age, about forty-five years. He is active in the Boston Chamber of Commerce and in civic affairs. Mr. Howe is entirely independent financially and would be uninfluenced by the salary paid as a Trustee.

Mr. Howe has been an active Christian Scientist for many years. During the war he spent a year in France, having been unanimously selected by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church to do Christian Science work among the American soldiers. His business experience and his close touch with church affairs have well fitted him for the office of Trustee.

James F. Lord  
281 St. Paul Street,  
Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Lord is an active Christian Scientist devoting practically all of his time to Christian Science work. Age, about fifty years. Mr. Lord has always been identified with large affairs and is well known in financial circles in Boston and Chicago. He is a man of large means and would be uninfluenced by the salary paid to him as a Trustee.

Previous to the present litigation Mr. Lord was unanimously chosen by the Directors of The Mother Church for several important duties. He was entrusted with large responsibility in connection with certain real estate holdings in the district in which The Mother Church is located. He has rendered valuable service to the Christian Science Church in New York and elsewhere in connection with legislation intended to curtail the practice of Christian Science. He was placed by the Directors in charge of the Christian Science work in the prisons of Massachusetts. In this activity he was successful in greatly extending the ministry of Christian Science, and with the friendly cooperation of the then Governor of Massachusetts he was largely instrumental in introducing radical reforms in the Charlestown State Prison.

Mr. Lord has always had a special interest in The Christian Science Monitor. He has the ability, experience, and consecration to the cause of Christian Science which would make him an exceptionally good Trustee.

Fred M. Lamson  
of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Lamson is a Vice-President of The Old Colony Trust Co. He was nominated as temporary Trustee by the Directors and agreed to by all parties. Although Mr. Lamson handles the large banking business of the Christian Science Church and holds several important church positions as



the Directors' appointee with very substantial remuneration. Nevertheless I believe that as a Trustee Mr. Lamson would maintain the integrity of the Publishing Society Trust against all improper influences and encroachments and would make an efficient permanent Trustee.

In regard to the three persons recently nominated by the Christian Science Board of Directors to be made Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, I wish to make the following comments:

James E. Patton  
of Boston, Mass.

I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Patton, but the reports I have received in regard to his ability and standing both as a Christian Scientist and as a business man have been good. I believe that as a Trustee he would maintain his individuality and protect the integrity of the Trust. I understand that Mr. Patton is financially independent of any compensation he might receive as a Trustee.

Those are the affirmative suggestions.

In regard to the three persons recently suggested:

George Wendell Adams  
of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Adams has been a practitioner of Christian Science in Boston for many years. My acquaintance with him has been very slight, but I have always considered him a quiet young man of pleasing personality. I am reliably informed that he has had practically no business experience. He has served as a member of the Boston Committee for the free distribution of Christian Science literature. At about the time the litigation commenced, Mr. Adams served for perhaps a year or more on a temporary advisory committee having to do with the management of The Christian Science Benevolent Association. He has held for several years a salaried appointment under the Board of Directors as a paid "mental worker" for them. He has actively cooperated in the effort to boycott the Christian Science publications and to reduce the Publishing Society to bankruptcy as a method of bringing this Trust into subjection to the Directors of the Mother Church. His personal loyalty to the majority of the Board of Directors is unquestionable.

Mr. THOMPSON. In regard to Mr. Adams I may say I understood Mr. Smith to say he had received education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I did not understand him to say that he ever graduated there.

William P. McKenzie  
of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. McKenzie was a Presbyterian clergyman before becoming identified with the Christian Science Church. He was selected by Mrs. Eddy in 1898 as one of the three original Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. A short time before Mrs. Eddy's death Mr. McKenzie was proposed by the Directors to fill a vacancy in an important office of The Mother Church, but Mrs. Eddy failed to approve the selection and he was not selected. The facts that many years ago Mr. McKenzie was far from being a Christian Scientist, that he was a Presbyterian minister, and that he was a Trustee twenty-four years ago he should now be made a Trustee, are not good reasons and tend to prevent a consideration of his fitness upon the merits of the case under the conditions existing today.

After Mrs. Eddy's death there began to be considerable friction between the Trustees of the Publishing Society and the editors of the publications. Frequently Mr. McKellan, who was a Director of the Mother Church as well as Editor-in-Chief of the publications, spoke to the other Directors with entire frankness in regard to difficulties in the Publishing Society which he largely attributed to Mr. McKenzie's temperament, lack of vision, and limited executive ability which Mr. McKellan thought had not kept pace with the growth of the Society. All of the Directors at that time who included Mr. McKellan, Mr. Neal, and myself, were substantially agreed that Mr. McKenzie as a Trustee was considerable of a problem and that he was visionary, emotional, and largely controlled by his prejudices. There is documentary evidence in existence bearing upon this situation.

Mr. McKenzie had shown some literary ability, having written a book of poems and occasionally contributed articles to the Christian Science publications. Therefore upon Mr. McKellan's death in 1917 it was the unanimous opinion of the then Board of Directors that an opportunity had been presented by which Mr. McKenzie could be transferred to the office of Editor and the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society relieved of his further service as a Trustee. This action was taken in accordance with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Trustees of the Publishing Society elected Mr. David B. Ogden as Mr. McKenzie's successor. Mr. McKenzie's services as Editor were unsatisfactory in the opinion of the Directors and so expressed by all of them on many occasions between the date of his appointment as Editor and the beginning of the present litigation. It became necessary for the Directors to assume editorial supervision of Mr. McKenzie's editorials and to reject many of them.

From the time friction commenced to develop between the Directors and Trustees and up to the beginning of the litigation, Mr. McKenzie's position was unstable and vacillating. He was one of the first approvers of the plan of the Trustees for separating the Publishing Society from The Mother Church. In the official minutes of the Trustees of the Publishing Society as submitted in evidence before Judge Dodge as Master, the following facts are recorded:

On September 24, 1918, the Trustees of the Publishing Society spent the morning in drafting a letter stating their position and views in regard to the Trust. This letter, which was sent to the Directors, contained in

substance that which was later embodied in their bill in equity. The record shows that on this date Mr. McKenzie formally "assented to and approved" this letter. He was then employed by the Trustees as an Editor at a salary of \$9,000 per year.

On January 8, 1919, the Trustees' official minutes show that Mr. McKenzie discussed with the Trustees officially certain recent developments and their position in regard to the Deed of Trust, and that Mr. McKenzie "was wholly in accord with the position taken by the Trustees."

On January 15, 1919, the official minutes of the Trustees record an official conference with Mr. McKenzie in which he was in full accord with the position of the Trustees. On December 20, 1918, the Directors of The Mother Church considered with great concern Mr. McKenzie's active support of the plans of the Trustees. On January 6, 1919, Mr. Rathvon reported in detail at a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, a talk which he had just had with Mr. McKenzie which he said fully confirmed his suspicions that Mr. McKenzie was actively assisting the Trustees against the Directors.

On January 11, 1919, Mr. Rathvon reported to the Board of Directors a two-hour talk which he had just had with Mr. McKenzie. He described how Mr. McKenzie had become very "wrathful" and that he was actively a party to launching the effort to separate the Publishing House from The Mother Church.

On January 21, 1919, Mr. V. O. Strickler, a member of the Board of Lecturers, repeated in detail to the Directors and left with them a written memorandum recording conversations he had had with Mr. McKenzie which he (Mr. Strickler) believed were part of the plan to separate the Publications from the Church, in which plan Mr. Strickler reported Mr. McKenzie to be a definite factor.

On January 24, 1919, the Directors of The Mother Church had an interview with Mr. McKenzie, after which Mr. McKenzie's attitude was characterized by one of the Directors as "shifty and equivocal," and the Directors were unanimously of the opinion that Mr. McKenzie was actively participating in the plan to separate the Publishing Society from The Mother Church.

After the Trustees' bill in equity was filed, Mr. McKenzie's attitude continued to be changeable and vacillating until after he suddenly left the Publishing Society and relinquished his position as Editor following a conference with the Board of Directors. The stenographic record in the case of Eustace vs. Dickey containing Mr. McKenzie's examination and cross-examination before Judge Dodge gives definite evidence of what Mr. McKenzie's position has been throughout the controversy.

Since the walk-out of Publishing Society employees, Mr. McKenzie has been one of the most active of the Boston Christian Scientists in boycotting the Christian Science publications and seeking to destroy the property of the Trust by reducing the Publishing Society to bankruptcy.

Without prejudice to Mr. McKenzie as a man, but for the good of this important trusteeship, I respectfully protest the reappointment of Mr. McKenzie as a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society. (Signed) John V. Dittmore.

Now, in regard to this matter of Mr. McKenzie I will add one word. I have here Mr. McKenzie's examination and cross-examination before Judge Dodge and I think that if your Honor has any idea of appointing such a man to a position of this importance it is really incumbent upon your Honor to read that examination and cross-examination. It speaks more emphatically than anything I can say, certainly than anything Mr. Dittmore would care to say, on the point now in question. I cannot believe that in the light of what that record discloses your Honor would for one moment consider that Mr. McKenzie, however meritorious he may be, however kindly and affectionate in various human relations he may be, is a fit person to manage in any capacity such a trust as you have heard described here during the testimony in this case.

One more consideration. Mr. Smith has read various passages from the Manual, with a view, so far as I can make out, if it is pertinent at all, of conveying, without saying so in so many words, the idea to you that in some way this trust is different from other independent trusts managed upon the sole responsibility of the trustees, and that the Directors of The Mother Church have something more than a supervisory power, in fact, that their relation to it is really one of principals to agents, that the Trustees of this trust should be in effect the agents of the Directors. Now I do not suppose anybody is better qualified than Mr. Dittmore, in view of the fact that it was his original action in protesting against certain particular conduct or views of the Trustees that has led to the recent decision, I don't suppose there is anyone more competent than he to express the qualifications that ought to be put upon that view. It is not, in his opinion, the intention of Mrs. Eddy, or was not her intention, that this important trust, which has grown far beyond anything that she could possibly have anticipated in those early days when she appointed Mr. McKenzie and later refused to accept him for another position, should be run by men who were in effect nothing but agents, employees, of the Directors. The situation is a very delicate one. The relation between these two boards, as Judge Dodge well said, requires personal harmony, and without it no court decree and no court decision can ever make this trust a success, owing to the interrelation between the two requiring consideration one for another, confidence, intelligence, uprightness, and absence of any ulterior motives. It takes a pretty good man, to be a Trustee of the Christian Science Publishing Society, in view of the attitude disclosed by these

Directors in this litigation and today, and in view of the efforts that we know they have made not to be content with a decision of this case from the Court and meantime to maintain cordial and proper relations to the maintenance of this trust, but to rely not only upon court proceedings but upon outside proceedings for the purpose of coercing other people. We don't want coercion; we want natural communications, persuasion, and we don't want coercive processes such as have been brought to bear in the past and will be again so long as this present board continues. I therefore suggest that Judge Smith's view is one that might be accepted by his clients but which your Honor ought not to accept, that men should be put in here, intelligent men, independent men, if possible men caring nothing for the salary, men willing to cooperate, but not willing to be subordinated to the views of other persons, and that Mr. McKenzie does not meet that test. I think Mr. Patton I think does. I think the other gentlemen Mr. Dittmore suggested did.

One other consideration, and I will not trouble your Honor longer. There has been something said about that letter that Mrs. Eddy wrote, where she years ago suggested that she had selected at that time a board of whom was a scholar, another a doctor, the other a business man, and it has been attempted to deduce from that that in all future time, under change of circumstances greater than anyone even with her capacity could be expected to foresee, such must be the composition of that board. We don't so understand the limit. We don't understand it in that way. We don't understand that Mrs. Eddy expected to be taken in such a literal spirit, or that it is to be supposed that a scholar in the technical sense of the term must always be a member of this Board of Trustees. We assume that today so far as scholarship is important it is to be found in the editor, and that the important thing, in view of the enormous business growth of this trust, is that the Trustees should be men of sound judgment in business affairs, intelligent of course, and educated of course, but not necessarily that they should be scholars in the ancient and now almost outgrown sense of that term. I suppose in another fifty years there won't be any scholars in that sense of the term, persons whose chief concern was purely in book learning, persons without any effective or active contact with the world as it really is. Therefore that test I don't think in a narrow sense—Mr. Dittmore does not think—should be applied to it, but that the scholarship so far as it is an important thing should be found in an editor, as it has been in Mr. Dixon, whose ability and capacity I think no one can doubt, and that if all three of the Trustees, running a business now amounting to millions, are able business men, they will find plenty to do without bringing into operation ancient characteristics such as used to be defined by the term scholarship.

The COURT. Do you expect to submit that copy?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir. I will submit this document here. The yellow mark is in at the beginning, or I will put it in at the beginning of Mr. McKenzie's testimony, and leave it with your Honor. I will ask your Honor to pay special attention to the cross-examination, and not to overlook the part of the cross-examination conducted by me, because several points were brought out in that that were not brought out in Mr. Whipple's. I have given to the stenographer Mr. Dittmore's memorandum, and I will give a copy to the other side, and ask the stenographers when they are through with that to give it to your Honor, or give them a copy and ask them to hand the original to your Honor.

(To the Stenographer.) Will you let the Court have the original of that document that I handed to you, which is addressed to the Court?

The COURT. I think the court stenographer took it out to be copied.

Mr. THOMPSON. Oh, did she? Then let me have that back, please.

The COURT. So far as the transcript is concerned, if you would indicate the point which you desire to have read, so that I don't have to go through it all.

Mr. THOMPSON. I will. It has a cumulative effect. I imagine if your Honor started at the beginning of Mr. Whipple's cross-examination you perhaps would not have any occasion to read all of mine, you might read a few pages of it and then reach a conclusion.

The COURT. I will take it.

Mr. THOMPSON. I will mark it carefully.

The COURT. Mr. Attorney-General, in view of all that has been said have you any suggestions or recommendations to make representing the Commonwealth?

Mr. ALLEN. May it please the Court, I have entered my appearance in the proceedings relating to these matters which are now pending before the Court, and at the suggestion of your Honor I have given to the issues which have been raised such consideration as I have been able to. The Attorney-General is interested on behalf of future members of the Church, and on behalf of the public generally, which has its interest in every public charitable trust. Rarely is this Court or any court called upon to appoint Trustees on an occasion when so much is at stake in the matter of the trust involved. The mere fact that this trust represents an income to its beneficiary, prior to the unfortunate conditions which have lately obtained, of an amount of some \$400,000, if I have the figure correctly in mind, indicates the necessity for the consideration of the ablest men to administer so great a trust.

Especially at this time, under the critical situation which has faced this greatest movement in Protestant denominations in our time, it should be the common concern that those men should be selected to administer this great Trust who would have the confidence of all.

When I learned that the Trustees

resignations had been accepted, so that this Court was to select and appoint the Trustees, who should for the immediate future administer this Trust, it seemed to be a matter of congratulation because at this time, when there has been controversy among certain of the members of the Church, it seemed that the appointment of these Trustees was to be taken out of the field of controversy. I speak not for or against any suggestion that has been made. To the limit of my ability and with all the earnestness at my command, I have advocated before this Court the decision which should establish the supremacy of the Board of Directors as the ecclesiastical and administrative body of the Church, and a decision which should establish the supremacy of the Manual in the government of the Church. But, today, I and myself regarding the procedure which is before the Court with respect to the appointment of these Trustees. Under the Deed of Trust, which, in the contemplation of the Court, must control, the Trustees of the Publishing Society is a self-perpetuating body. I am unable to discover any difference between the Board of Directors and the Trustees of the Publishing Society in that regard. Each was, by Mrs. Eddy's purpose and intention, to be a self-perpetuating body. The Directors, either by election or appointment had the selection of all of the other bodies and agencies of the Church, so far as I can discover, the Board of Directors, the Finance Committee, and the other subsidiary organizations in the Church. But, they had not the power of appointment or even of approval except by implication, of the Trustees of the Publishing Society.

In the petition which was filed by the Board of Directors was stated, after naming the nominees for appointment, that the Board of Directors had requested them to accept such an appointment and they had signified their willingness to do so. If, when the appointment is to be made by the Court and the responsibility is to rest upon the Court, the three who are to be appointed, can be selected and named by the Directors, then it must follow that if the Directors saw fit six months later to remove them, and were doing it in good faith, then they could select and name three members, and three members only, and ask this Court to appoint them. If the Directors had suggested three members of the Church for appointment as those whom they thought best fitted, and then had suggested others, it would not be an apparently final act on their part. There must not be any implication that these are the only three whom they regard as suitable. The Court might very well say, as it seems to me, and as I say on behalf of those who represent "I have no reason to doubt that these three are suitable persons, but I would like to have the Board of Directors suggest others who are also suitable."

When the question arose on the temporary Trustee, sixteen suitable persons were suggested to the Court by the Board of Directors. One of those persons was acceptable to all of the interested parties, so far as they appeared before the Court. He was a member of the Finance Committee, a Vice-President of one of the largest trust companies in America. He must be today a suitable person for appointment. And I only mention him because his name was before the Court. I had felt that if some person in the Church, known throughout the churches in the world, not to mention a person now present in the flesh, that if such a man had been appointed as Judge Hanna, who has passed on since this litigation was first instituted, it would have given to the acts of the Board of Trustees a confidence which would have been most fortunate at this time in the Church's activity.

It may be that after full consideration of all names that are suggested, this Court may be of the opinion that the three names that have been given by the Board of Directors are the best men to be appointed, but before such a decision is reached, in view of the present relations of the contending interests of the Church, I hope that an opportunity may be given for any of the agencies of the Church to make suggestions or to make objections to the names that have been suggested. There are, of course, men and women of the greatest ability in Washington, and New York, and in England, who might be better under the present conditions than any name that has been suggested, and after an interval of ten or thirty days, as the case may be, and if after opportunity has been given to those who are deeply concerned in the future welfare of this great Trust, the Court, after considering the names before it, should select these three, then I believe that the Church and all those interested would feel that it was the act of the Court, but as a matter of procedure, I feel that it would be indeed unfortunate if three persons and only three were named by the Board of Directors and appointed by the Court, without opportunity for other nominations to be made. If, therefore, it should be felt by any considerable number of the Church that these were not the best persons to have selected, others might be named in order to make the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society independent—as Mrs. Eddy intended—in its activities, except that it must always be—as it must be under the decision of this Court—in accordance with the principles of the founder of the Church and in sympathetic cooperation with the Board of Directors, as the supreme governing ecclesiastical body of the Church.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. If your Honor please.

The COURT. Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. On behalf of members of the Church whom we represent, we desire to submit that in the structure of this situation, having regard to the Deed of Trust and the Manual, the interest of the situation permits this Court, in the exercise of a wise judicial discretion, to follow the recommendation of the Christian Science Board of Directors, and to select as Trustees the three names proposed by them.

In speaking on behalf of members of The Mother Church, I respectfully submit that after all we are the real parties in interest. Under the Manual of The Mother Church, the members of The Mother Church are required to become subscribers to these periodicals. The subscriptions that come from members of The Mother Church are the life of the Trust. That is demonstrated by the results that followed from the three Trustees, Mr. Eustace, Mr. Ogden and Mr. Rowlands, operating the Trust in a way that did not conform to the generally accepted opinion of members of The Mother Church as to the manner in which Mrs. Eddy intended it should operate. And starting then with Trustees who did not have the confidence of members of The Mother Church and who were not selected as members of The Mother Church thought they ought to be, the Trust is perilously near bankruptcy. So that, after all, it is members of The Mother Church who must be considered in this situation.

As to the retiring Trustees, they are members of The Mother Church and they have just as much to say as any member of The Mother Church and no more and no less. The information that they have acquired is, of course, helpful to the Court.

As to Mr. Dittmore, there is nothing in this situation that gives Mr. Dittmore the right to name anybody. He is at best a minority member of the Christian Science Board of Directors. The most that he could ask at the hands of this Court is the restoration of his office, and then he stands before this Court as one of five Directors, and he makes a recommendation as a minority Director opposing the action of the majority of the Directors.

Now, as to the relation of these two bodies, one to the other: If your Honor will be good enough to read Mr. Dittmore's answer, you will find the Dittmore memorandum which lays down in unmistakable terms the proposition that it must be accepted in theory and worked out in practice, that The Mother Church is one institution of which the Christian Science Publishing Society is a part, and that the Christian Science Board of Directors is charged with the unmistakable duty of directing its affairs. At the time when he was acting as a director, Mr. Dittmore stood—and I think properly—for the absolute control by the Christian Science Board of Directors, of the affairs of the Christian Science Publishing Society. In the very nature of things it cannot be otherwise. This literature is literature that we are compelled to buy; that we are to read; and it is read in our churches; it is sold in our reading rooms; it becomes an essential and integral part of the Church itself.

Now, as to the plea of the Attorney-General, there should be cooperation. That was the theory of the Trustees of the Publishing Society, that there should be cooperation, which meant that if they agreed with the Directors, they would do what the Directors wished them to do, but if they did not agree with the Directors, they would not do what the Directors wished them to do.

Now, the Manual of The Mother Church, has been recognized as governing this situation. Under that Manual, as I said a moment ago, the members of The Mother Church are required to subscribe to these periodicals. The members of The Mother Church, being required under the Manual to subscribe to these periodicals, are justified in asking at the hands of this Court for periodicals that are published in accordance with that Manual, and that Manual says that these Directors shall accept as suitable the persons who act in the Publishing Society, and if they do not accept them as suitable then they cannot so act.

In other words, it seems, of course, strange to an outsider, and it is strange to some of us until we follow the footsteps of Mary Baker Eddy, that her constant principle was to centralize in the Manual, under the control of the Christian Science Board of Directors, the administrative affairs of this Church including the Christian Science Publishing Society, as they have the responsibility of it and as under the Manual it is their duty to do it. As there is no objection to the integrity of any of the names which they have suggested, it seems to me that the Court can well discharge its duty by accepting those recommendations and appointing the Trustees and allowing this Trust to go back relieved of these implications that at one time Mr. McKenzie thought one thing and at another time he thought another, or that he testified this way or testified that way. All of us in the Christian Science world, since March of 1919, have gone through a strain which has made it necessary for us to adopt views as they came to us day by day in our reasoning and in our work, and there is not any of us who participated and who are participating in the events of the last few years who can hope to say that, because on a certain day we said one thing or another, we are for all time to be bound to that. Because if such a rule of law was adopted in the Christian Science Church none of us would ever be able to make any progress, and none of us would be able to move forward to a realization of the situation while the matter was in litigation. We had the case pending in Court. The Court has now recognized what we always thought to be the right of the situation, and now we can move on.

Your Honor will remember that, in the case of Eustace v. Dickey, Mr. Allen desired to intervene, and his intervention was rejected, because the Court said "the public interests must be directly and essentially, rather than remotely and accidentally, involved as to some distinct issue that prevents a cause from proceeding to a decision without the presence of the Attorney-General as a party." The bill which he brought the Court dismissed because it said that the bill proceeded upon a theory inconsistent with that of Eustace v. Dickey.

We respectfully submit that the Christian Science Church is entitled to manage its own affairs. The Attorney-General very courteously has said that he desired not to name somebody as Trustee, but he has undertaken to express an opinion as to what we have done as a Church in the selection of Trustees of a property which relates to the Church itself; and we say now, as we have said always, that the administration of the affairs of the Christian Science Church in this Commonwealth is no concern of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth so long as we are administering it and are perfectly competent to appear before the Court and to present our views.

So I again say what I said at the outset: on behalf of the members of The Mother Church, let us have peace. Let us recognize the operative force and effect of this Manual as it is given to us. Let us recognize that, under that, the business of the Christian Science Church is transacted by a Christian Science Board of Directors, until such time as someone may bring forward evidence that the members of that Board are not proceeding in good faith and acting so, with the responsibility on their heads, let us accept their recommendations, appoint these Trustees, and let this matter go on. I say this without any relation, specially or otherwise, to the situation except as a member of The Mother Church and speaking on behalf of the membership.

Mr. TORRANCE PARKER. May I be allowed a minute in defense of Mr. McKenzie and in reply to Mr. Thompson's, acting for Mr. Dittmore, remarks against him?

The whole point is that Mr. Dittmore does not agree with the present Board of Directors on that matter. It would surprise us Christian Scientists if he did. If your Honor will look at the answer filed by the Board of Directors in Mr. Dittmore's bill for his reinstatement to the position of Director, you will see that the reason which the Board gave when they removed him can practically be summed up in one, namely, that he disagreed with them so often that they could not do business. In this matter if he had agreed with them some of us perhaps might be a little worried about their judgment.

Now, Mr. Thompson has asked your Honor to read his cross-examination of Mr. Whipple's cross-examination of Mr. McKenzie in the case of Eustace v. Dickey. I sincerely trust that your Honor will read all of that examination. I have brought it here, having heard that there might be an attack upon him in connection with it. If your Honor reads it all your Honor will find out that there was a gentleman appointed by Mrs. Eddy herself as one of the original Trustees, who had carried on this Trust for nearly twenty years, and after having done so for about fourteen years friction began to develop between the Board of Directors and the Trustees represented by Mr. Eustace on the other. He did all he could to help smooth those difficulties. He had been a minister of the gospel. He had been a teacher. He was a layman, and he had the fear which most laymen have, perhaps, that this great Trust in which he was so vitally interested would get into litigation.

He wrote somewhere back in 1916 a letter which helped to smooth over difficulties. For the time it did achieve its purpose. Again in 1919, when it began to become obvious that Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Eustace were to smash their heads together and bring this thing into litigation, he tried to revive that letter. He was told by Mr. Eustace that the matter had gone far beyond that. That brought home to him, as that evidence shows, the realization that this thing was on the verge of litigation and a crisis. After several days of prayer and meditation, doing what all of us have been doing during the last two or three years, he crystallized his own thought on that subject and wrote a letter, in January of 1919, which I hope your Honor reads. It begins: "I stand unequivocally by the Board of Directors." It is not the letter of a man who is a vacillating man. It is not the letter of a weak man, but it is as strong a statement as Martin Luther said: "Here I stand, and I cannot do otherwise." It cost him his position—his "job," as Mr. Thompson has alluded to it—and his \$9,000 salary, and there has been no question in the mind of anyone from that moment to this as to his attitude.

Now your Honor has heard a lot about boycott. This is all nonsense. There was no boycott. What happened was that the Trustees of the Publishing Society assumed control of the editorial policy of these periodicals. They told the Manager to print something the proofs of which had been rejected by the editors. They left the editors no alternative; they had to resign and walk out. As decent men, as gentlemen, as honest men, they could not do anything else.

That brought home to all of us Christian Scientists the fact that the editorial policy of our periodicals had been assumed, had been taken by the Trustees of the Publishing Society; that thereupon our periodicals were no longer being published in accordance with the Manual, were not Christian Science literature, and throughout the whole world we said we would not buy them, read them, or have anything to do with them, and very few of us have since that time. That was the so-called "boycott."

Your Honor, there is one further thing in connection with that testimony which I hope you will read, and that is the fact that Mr. Thompson at that time brought out that Mr. McKenzie had written three or four complimentary letters, friendly letters to Mr. Dittmore, thanking him for favors he had rendered, expressing appreciation of some metaphysical thought that had come from Mr. Dittmore. Those were relied upon very strongly by Mr. Thompson in his closing argument as evidence of Mr. Dittmore's fitness—expressions

of appreciation by the man whom he now condemns!

Your Honor, there are two reasons why the Board of Directors should select Mr. McKenzie for this post. In the first place, he is the best qualified man by experience in the whole world. He was a direct appointee under this Trust by Mrs. Eddy. He held that position while she lived and afterwards. In the next place, may it please your Honor, the great asset of this Publishing House is not machinery, is not the building, which belongs to The Mother Church, is not even the copyrights: it is the intangible asset of goodwill, which in that case is tangible in the form of subscriptions to these periodicals. Those subscriptions will come back, that asset will be revived within forty-eight hours after the Christian Science world knows that the editorial policy of those periodicals is again under the control of its Directors, where it belongs, where it was put by Mrs. Eddy, and from whom it has never been taken.

The only man whose appointment as Trustee in this case would convey that information the clearest to the world is Mr. McKenzie. Within forty-eight hours after he is appointed, the Publishing House will be swamped with the return of these subscriptions. I have no hesitation in saying that I am in that situation myself. I have six waiting to go back as soon as I see that these periodicals are published in accordance with the Manual, and I know of at least five hundred in my own Church that are ready to go back as soon as that fact becomes apparent.

Your Honor, there is no reason, no question as to his integrity. As Mr. Krauthoff has simply pointed out, the minority vote of Mr. Dittmore is against Mr. McKenzie's selection. I urge his appointment.

Mr. WITHINGTON. If your Honor please, I have made no suggestion with regard to Mr. McKenzie, nor have the Trustees felt called upon to make any suggestion, until Mr. Parker, as his attorney, gets up and states what he and Mr. McKenzie know is not the fact. The only reason why Mr. McKenzie left the Publishing House was because he issued an order to stop the presses on work the proof of which bore already his initials, and he stopped that after a conference with the Board of Directors, and it was simply this, that the Directors, after the decision in Eustace v. Dickey, came down and wrote a letter in which they said there was nothing in Judge Dodge's opinion which in any way invalidated the Manual, and these Directors asked that that letter be published in the Sentinel and the Journal, and these Trustees published that letter, and they wrote a letter in which they said they accorded heartily with that opinion. It was the publication of that letter, not of any editorial, but the publication of that letter, the original proof of which bore the approval of Mr. McKenzie, which later, after conference with the Board of Directors, made him change his mind and come back and stop the presses without consulting the Trustees and then submit his resignation. Interference with editorial policy indeed!

Mr. THOMPSON. If your Honor please.

The COURT. I do not think that it would be of much assistance to me to have this controversy go on. I am sitting here for the purpose of finding out who will be three suitable men. Some of the discussion has not been of any assistance to me whatever.

Mr. THOMPSON. I was going to make a remark which I think and hope will be of as much assistance as the examination of the witnesses was. There is a large minority of Christian Scientists who disagree with the policy generally and, I assume, with some of these recommendations, of the Board of Directors. They have no effective voice to make themselves heard. The so-called agencies of the Church referred to by Mr. Allen are all agencies of the Board of Directors. Therefore, if your Honor accepts the suggestion made by Mr. Allen, that you will hear suggestions from the agencies of the Church, I trust that you will in some proper way give those who differ with the majority, represented by the Board of Directors and more in control of the official organs of the Church, an opportunity also to be heard.

I do not care to ask any opportunity to reply to such a tirade made by the personal representative of a person seeking appointment as Trustee. I should think the situation would speak for itself. I can only say that if Mr. Parker had attended the trial he would not have made some of the suggestions which he has made this afternoon.

Mr. SMITH. If the Court please, I have just two closing comments to make on the arguments.

First, in regard to the procedure, I wish to assure the Attorney-General, and also to assure the Court, that counsel for the Church submitted the petition for appointment in accordance with what we understood to be the practice. We found citations to the effect that we should obtain the consent of the persons before proposing their names. It was for that reason that we sought their consent and stated that fact in the petition. Moreover, the petition for the appointment of those persons has been on file since the 30th of December, and it was given great publicity at that time and is well known throughout the field of Christian Science; so that there has been ample opportunity for persons interested to express themselves, if they so desired, by communication with whom they pleased, including the Attorney-General. I believe that the procedure followed is in accordance with precedent, and also that the opportunity offered to the general public has been as long, if not longer than usual—nearly three weeks or fully three weeks have passed.

As regards the other questions, I wish to say very little, but one thing in particular I do wish to say, and that is that, as one who is well ac-



quainted with the history of the Church, I venture to say, without qualification, that there is nothing in these records showing Mrs. Eddy's disapproval of Mr. McKenize. The fact that she did not at some time confirm him for some particular work or position does not signify her disapproval at all. It only signifies that she did not call him for that work at that time.

The suggestion that he has been seeking this appointment is preposterous. Mr. McKenize is not a self-seeking man at all. He has been proposed by the Directors as a part of their duty. There is no seeking on his part. As regards the three persons proposed, your Honor will readily understand that we do not wish to say more than should be said in that regard. I may say, however, that Mr. Howe and Mr. Lord were proposed for appointment as temporary Trustees and were not considered suitable at that time. I mean to say, Mr. Howe and Mr. Lord were proposed by counsel for Mr. Dittmore when the appointment of a temporary Trustee was under consideration, and at that time they were not considered acceptable for that appointment by the board. On the other hand, I wish to speak of them as estimable gentlemen and as entirely admirable from many viewpoints but not suitable for these particular positions.

Mr. Lamson was one whom the Directors proposed for appointment as temporary Trustee and one whom the Directors still consider as suitable for that position, and if he were foot loose, or sufficiently foot loose, one who would do well in the position of permanent Trustee; but we do not understand that Mr. Lamson is sufficiently foot loose for that purpose, and we assume that your Honor will take the view that the persons here to be appointed should be persons who can give this Trusteeship their first consideration. It will be the first demand upon their thought. It is a big work and one which should require the chief thought of three suitable persons.

Just one more thought, if I may, and that is that the Directors have not sought persons who are financially of such opulence that the remuneration would be of no consequence to them. It is not specially desirable that wealthy or financially resourceful persons should be put into a position involving such duties. It may be, it is doubtless true, that all the men proposed are not wealthy men, but that it seems to us is not a qualification nor an objection, but that their qualifications must be of an entirely different sort. Dealing with large business, which does furnish a qualification in some of its aspects, is one conspicuously possessed by Mr. Patton, and the experience of the other men is that which corresponds to the duties of the position.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Lamson has formally expressed his willingness to serve if acceptable by the Court; so all talk about his not being able and willing to take the job is beside the point, as I presume there was none when the talk was made.

The COURT. Perhaps in view of something which has been said, I ought to state that, so far as the appearance here of the Attorney General is concerned, there is nothing in the decision of the Court as rendered which affects his standing at this time. It is not only his right, but, as I believe, it is his duty in this instance, where the question arises respecting the appointment of Trustees of a great charitable Trust, that he should give the Court the benefit of any suggestions he has to make. So that he is here because he was requested by me to appear, and I think that it would have been his duty to appear if he had not been so requested.

In view of the fact that there are a large number of persons present, and I assume a great majority of them are members of the Christian Science Church, I think perhaps it is expedient for me to say a word or two with reference to the matter which is now before us.

I do not expect at this time to make any appointment of any Trustees. I have not in mind three persons whom I at this time believe I can appoint or who are likely to appoint. I may appoint the three persons who have been stated. I may appoint some of them. I may appoint entirely different persons. I speak of that so that it may not be thought that I am expressing any intimation at this time about who is to be appointed.

The case between the contending factions here, the old Trustees, as they may be termed, the Trustees who have remained entirely, and the Directors, has been going on here before me for about two weeks. This case is a case which ordinarily, involving the kind of hearing that we have had, would be referred to a special Master to find the facts and report to the Court, and that is what would be done ordinarily and what ordinarily would have been done in an ordinary case. But this controversy between the factions in this Church has been going on so long that it seemed to me that it was in the interests of the organization as a whole that the matter should be disposed of without unnecessary delay and that the controversies between the parties here should be heard and settled as quickly as possible, and undoubtedly they could be heard more quickly before the Court than they could by reference to a Master and then a report from him to the Court, and that is the reason why I took it upon myself to hear this case without reference to a Master.

There ought not to be any misapprehension, in view of the decision of the Court in a recent case, as to what the respective duties of the Directors and the Trustees are. The Trustees to be appointed are officers who are appointed under and by virtue of the terms of a legal instrument. I speak of a legal instrument as a wholly disassociated from what might be called a religious or ecclesiastical document. This deed of January 25, 1906, is a deed governed by the

principles of law which govern the construction of trust instruments. The duties of the Trustees are defined by that deed, and they are called upon to perform their duties in accordance with the deed. That should not be forgotten by anybody. And if they do not perform their duties in accordance with that deed, they are subject to removal by the Court.

In the performance of their duties they are obliged to act more or less in concert with the Directors in the carrying on of this Church organization; and with the Directors and the Trustees coming in close contact with each other it is of supreme importance that the persons to be appointed Trustees should be men who, when they are appointed, at least ought not to be hostile to the Directors. They ought to be men who, in the first instance, are capable and qualified to perform their duties. In the next place, they ought to be men who at the same time are willing to work in harmony with the Directors in the proper conduct of this great Church.

Now, the Directors have certain functions and certain duties as officers of this organization to perform. The Trustees have the duties which are imposed on them by the Trust. Neither has the right to infringe upon the duties of the other. But it is very essential that they should act together, that they should not be engaged in controversy; and I want to say to the members of the Church who are here present that if this Church is to exist as an organization the controversy between the parties here, the different factions, will have to cease. The Church has been wholly disrupted during the last two years since this suit was begun, and I suspect that the controversy was brewing for a long time before a suit was brought. There has got to be harmony, and if the Trustees to be appointed are Trustees who will be engaged in differences with the Directors, this controversy will go on, and it will go on indefinitely, and nothing will have been accomplished by the two years' experience which the members of this organization have passed through. And so it seems to me that if any Christian Scientist desires the success and the growth and the permanency of this organization, this controversy must stop, and if it continues much longer there will be a condition financially which will make it perhaps of little moment whether there are any Trustees or not. There will not be any business to manage if the financial operations of the Trust continue as disastrous as they have been for the last year or two.

I only say these things because I feel that it would be too bad to have any further trouble. I shall endeavor in the selection of Trustees to select men who are disinterested, so far as I can, and capable, and they should be men who are not only good Christian Scientists, but some of them at least ought to be good business men and competent to carry on an enterprise which involves the expenditure of eight or ten millions of dollars a year or more. It needs a man of some business ability to carry on that part of it. And at the same time I do not overlook the character of the men, the kind of men whom Mrs. Eddy thought originally should be appointed. I am in accord with the suggestion made that Mr. Smith and Mr. Bates, representing the Directors here, should submit some other names. I think some other names ought to be selected. And when I say that I do not mean to intimate that I will or will not appoint the three persons who are named, but I think it is fair to say that there ought to be other persons who are qualified and other persons to be appointed. I should be glad to get some other names.

Mr. SMITH. That will be done promptly, your Honor, by a letter from the counsel to your Honor and copy of it furnished to other counsel and to the Attorney-General. Will that be the approved practice?

The COURT. Well, that would be sufficient so far as I am concerned; but I should like to have those names submitted within a day or two, if possible—within two or three days.

Mr. SMITH. It will be done.

The COURT. Very well. (Adjourned.)

## BOSCH MAGNETO INQUIRY ORDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Investigation of the sale of the old Bosch Magneto Company by the alien property custodian in December, 1918, has been ordered by the Attorney-General. It was said yesterday at the Department of Justice.

United States District Attorney Harris at Boston, it was said, has been instructed to investigate thoroughly the affairs of the American Bosch Magneto Company, which purchased the old magneto company from the government, and acquaint himself with all the facts in connection with the sale of the new company.

What the department expects to develop in its investigation was not disclosed, but it was indicated that some irregularities were believed to have existed in the sale of the old company to the American Bosch Magneto Company.

LAW OBSERVANCE FIRST DUTY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, speaking on "The Relationship of Prohibition to Patriotism" at the annual luncheon of the Providence Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared that observance of the law is the first patriotic duty. The question of debate has been removed by the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment. Lawlessness is by no means confined to back alleys, but is all too frequently found in high places. Then Mrs. Livingston pointed out that it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to see that only men of the highest type be entrusted with the responsibility of lawmaking.

## QUEBEC EXPLOITING ITS LIQUOR TRADE

Although Admitting Existence of Drunkenness and Disorderly Taverns, Premier Says Profits Exceed All Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

QUEBEC, Quebec—In an important speech delivered in the Legislative Assembly, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, reviewed at length the work of the Quebec liquor commission; outlined a plan for the elimination of the debt of the Province within a period of 20 years; and explained the government's policy for the extension of colonization and the continued improvement of highways and of public instruction. Regarding the liquor commission, which began its work in the Province on May 1, 1921, the Premier announced that there would be a profit of \$4,000,000 at the end of the year.

He said the commission made a profit of 20 per cent on its transactions; that it had sold over \$9,000,000 worth of liquor in six months, and he was so sure of the profits that he allotted \$1,000,000 to wiping out a part of the provincial debt, another \$1,000,000 for the purpose of maintaining highways built under the Good Roads Act; and divided the rest between colonization, agriculture and public instruction, particularly insisting on aid being given the secondary, classical and primary schools.

Reviewing the work of the colonization, mines and fisheries department, Mr. Taschereau remarked that the changes made in the law regarding colonization would facilitate the grouping of settlers in developing new regions, prevent speculation and give the people roads. The revenue from the game laws, mines and fisheries was nearly \$1,000,000. On agricultural matters the Premier spoke of the four demonstration farms already established, and the seven others being organized, and hoped that soon there would be a model school in every county which would teach the farmers the best and most modern methods of agriculture.

A Financial Success

From the forests he looked forward to a revenue of \$5,000,000 very soon, and the House would be asked to authorize an inventory of the forest riches of the province and take measures to prevent waste. After reference to the number of iron bridges erected; to the amount of \$1,600,000 spent on public instruction; a part from \$3,000,000 granted to the universities; and a complement to the provincial treasurer in securing a loan of \$4,000,000 at 8 1/2 per cent, the Premier came to the liquor law and its results.

Last year they knew the risks and dangers that were ahead in dealing with the situation, and some had prophesied the law would be a failure, but he contended that it had been a moral and financial success. Thanks to the same element of their population who had desired to give the system a fair trial they had submitted with good grace to the restrictions imposed. Total prohibition still had its advocates, animated by sincere intentions, but he believed that the Quebec system was the best and most practical.

The work done by the Liquor Commission had contributed to the success achieved. They might have made mistakes, but every one did that. It had been contended that they had made bad selections in permit holders. Had they not heard the same when the magistrates gave the licenses? It was said the liquor they sold was too dear. Was a profit of 20 per cent too high? Ask the old vendors how much profit they realized.

The federal authorities, since the law had been passed, had doubled the excise duty on alcohol except the wine, with the result that Ottawa took \$2 on every bottle of whisky the commission sold to the public and the price charged did not justify criticism. Soon there would be a purchasing office in Paris under the direction of experts, and without the intervention of middle men they would buy the best products of old France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and other European countries at the lowest possible price.

"Hands Off Quebec"

In a sister province (Ontario), said the Premier, the ardent apostles of prohibition were loudly demanding federal liquor legislation. "Dominion-wide prohibition," they cried. He replied, "Hands off Quebec." The control of alcohol belonged to the provinces; each was at liberty to have the system it pleased. If these good apostles, strangers to Quebec, believed they could think and legislate for this Province, he predicted they would be greatly deceived. Quebec did not need their proselytism, and they would not tolerate their intervention.

Turning to the result of the law, the Premier said the liquor commission admittedly had arbitrary powers, but these were necessary. In seven months they had canceled 150 permits of sale. The success of the law depended on its rigorous application, and holders of permits must understand that there would be neither tolerance, favor nor weakness shown. They had passed through a federal general election and they had heard on all sides that never before had liquor played so small a part. No doubt they still encountered drunken people, but there were drunken people even in prohibition countries. Furthermore, were they certain that it was the liquor sold by the commission that caused these cases of drunkenness? There were still hidden stocks; the police were

seizing them every day. The bootleggers continued their clandestine commerce as far as they could; but the commission waged relentless war against them, and what more could be done? As to disorder in taverns the Premier declared that if this did not cease the government would not hesitate to take control of the sale of beer in the same way as they had taken control of the spirituous liquors. He pointed out that if any municipality did not want a tavern, it could be summarily abolished by a municipal by-law.

Big Increase in Sales

Turning to the financial aspect of the law, the Premier said that it had exceeded all expectations. They would realize a profit annually of \$4,000,000, the same as they got from their forests of which they were so proud. There were in the Province 59 stores, 15 depots and three mail-order departments. On December 31, 1921, the commission had 915 employees. From May 1 to December 31, the sales had been as follows:

May	\$280,173.38
June	468,243.92
July	729,007.44
August	1,029,996.20
September	1,115,695.75
October	1,225,908.50
November	1,534,760.80
December	2,470,295.35
By mail:	
Montreal	406,021.00
Quebec	43,224.96
Total	\$9,325,727.41

Then the Premier suggested to his colleagues what they should do with the \$4,000,000 of profit. He pointed out that it increased the revenue of the Province by 25 per cent. As the foundation of the prosperity of Quebec was good and sound finance, he suggested to the provincial Treasurer that he put aside \$1,000,000 a year to repurchase the debentures of the Province and increase the sinking fund; that he give \$1,000,000 to the Minister of Highways every year to be used exclusively for the maintenance of highways, and that he distribute the rest to colonization, agriculture and public instruction, which benefited the whole population. Their universities had been looked after; let them now give assistance to the secondary schools, the classical colleges and the elementary schools. The more highly and generally a country was educated the more would its commerce and industry flourish. Educate the workmen and increase the number of small technical schools, said Mr. Taschereau. He congratulated the provincial secretary on his proposal to establish two art schools at Montreal and Quebec, and on his request for \$5000 as prizes for young writers.

The debt of the Province, the Premier said, was \$51,000,000, but of this the municipalities were paying back \$28,000,000, and in 20 years, if the proceeds of alcohol permitted \$190,000 a year to be applied, they would wipe out the Province's debt entirely. The Minister of Roads would ask the Legislature to increase by \$5,000,000 the loan for highways; and he also wanted to repair and maintain in good order the roads already constructed without overburdening the municipalities, and for that reason they would set aside \$1,000,000 from the liquor profits exclusively for road maintenance.

AMERICAN HISTORY BY FILM IS PLANNED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—One hundred reels of motion pictures depicting American history are to be made under supervision of Yale University Press. George Parmy Day, treasurer of Yale University and head of Yale University Press, has been chosen president of the corporation, organized expressly to film the historical scenes. The films, planned primarily as an adjunct to teaching, are not designed to supplant present methods of instruction, the announcement said, but to assist them and to inculcate ideals of good citizenship.

Dr. Max Farrand, professor of American History at Yale, and Dr. Frank Ellisworth Spaulding, sterling professor of school administration and head of the department of education of the university, have been appointed editors-in-chief. Under the direction of Mr. Day, Yale University Press has been carrying on research work for two years, and many thousands of photographs, originals and reproductions, constituting an unusual collection of Americana, have been acquired. They will be used as a nucleus for drawing the plays for the motion picture history. Mr. Day said.

PROPERTY ORDERED RETURNED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—By a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Richard Mayer is to receive back property valued at about \$100,000 which was seized under the trading with the enemy act during the war with Germany. The property consists of holdings in the Richard Mayer Company and the Anglo-American Cotton Company, both of Boston, and other securities. The decision practically sustains the decision of Judge Bingham in the United States District Court.

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## GENERAL PROGRESS OF TRADE UNIONISM

Past 20 Years Have Seen Great Gain by Organized Labor in Practically Every Civilized Country—Women Now Active

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England—The progress made in the trade union movement during the past 20 years is very remarkable. At the beginning of the century it may be said to have been in its infancy; for in many countries all attempts at combination among workers were prohibited by law. But that opposition was overcome and year by year, and especially since the war, the movement has advanced by leaps and bounds. In 1920 the total membership of the trade unions of 30 countries amounted to something over 40,000,000.

Italy is a fair example of this, for there the movement is barely 20 years old. It was only in the early days of the century that after a severe struggle the workers won the right to organize and that this, and the right to strike, were definitely established. Now there are more than 3,000,000 trade unionists in the country, among whom, strangely enough, agricultural workers preponderate. As a general rule it is the factory workers who are most ready for association or for any sort of collective action, but Italy is peculiar in this respect. In the Italian Federation of Workers, a Roman Catholic organization which before the war numbered 100,000 members and now numbers over 1,000,000, 80 per cent of the members are agricultural workers, and in the other great confederation, the General Confederation of Labor, they amount to 46 per cent of the whole, while industrial workers are only 43 per cent.

Differences of Labor Opinion

Lately the movement has been considerably affected by differences of opinion as to the line of policy to be followed in future, many of the unions preferring a more radical program than that of the Amsterdam Trade Union International, while at the same time they are loyal to the Italian Socialist Party which has been rejected by the Communists at Moscow for not coming entirely under their discipline. For the present the Socialist unions are not very enthusiastic in the pursuit of revolutionary and political ends and have joined forces with the Cooperative organizations.

The war greatly interfered with the trade union movement, bringing it almost to a standstill for the time being. The countries which were most affected by it were Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, and Hungary. But the ground thus lost was soon regained and in every case the 1919 membership was at least double that of 1913 and their 1920 membership shows a further considerable advance. In Austria indeed (Austria as at present constituted, that is) it has trebled since 1913 and is now 12 per cent of the entire population.

In Other European Countries

Curious to relate, so great a proportion of the new Republic of Austria is concentrated in Vienna that 55 per cent of the trade unionists are resident there. The increase in women members since 1913 is very striking, the rate of increase being sevenfold. In Belgium, also, the membership of the trade unions has trebled since 1913 and there, too, it amounts to 12 per cent of the entire population.

In May, 1921, two acts were passed, one of which guarantees the rights of association to Belgian workers and the other confers on trade unions the power to enforce discipline on their members by means of fines. In their conferences the tendency of Belgian Labor is toward workers' control, the consolidation of Labor forces by amalgamation, the association of non-manual workers and cooperators of Christian and Socialist unions.

In Germany the attention of trade unions is largely focused on the Communist attempts to capture the unions from within, but the "nuclei" activities, however, have met with comparatively little success. There is also a tendency toward a rapprochement between technicians and officials and the central federations of the unions, both neutral and political, and toward projects of socialization or of the gradual acquisition by the workers of the capi-

tal of the business in which they are employed.

Here, too, there has been a large increase in women members; especially in the textile and metal industries, in which more than 500,000 women workers are engaged. The Communists have been busily engaged in the French trade unions and they met with a certain measure of success which, however, ultimately resulted in a considerable falling off of membership, the General Confederation of Labor being reduced in two years from 2,500,000 to 600,000. In their attempts to revolutionize the Cooperative movement in France the Communists were hopelessly outvoted.

In Greece, Russia, Poland and Japan the trade union movement is of very recent growth. As regards Greece, up to the end of the war the principal centers were at Athens and the Piræus, where 17 industries were organized. But additional unions have come into existence since then and in 1918 the first national congress of trade unions was held when 170,000 workers were represented. In the other three countries the unions were not recognized by law before the war so that no comparison with former years can be made.

New Zealand Shows Little Change

In Russia the movement made great strides after the 1917 revolution and at the conference held in June of that year a membership of 1,600,000 was announced. The first regular workers' association of India was founded at Madras in 1918, and trade unions have since been formed among textile workers, railwaymen, tramway employees and printing workers, the first trade union congress having been held in October, 1920. According to a Japanese report of April 28, the organization of Labor unions is still forbidden in China.

One of the few countries in the world where no increase of membership of the trade unions is announced is New Zealand, the figures for 1919 being very much what they were in 1913.

## HARVARD STUDENTS PICK UP \$96,860.68

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard students earned \$96,860.68 last year toward their self-support in positions procured through the college employment office and other agencies of the university, according to the annual report of the employment office. The report, while it includes only positions secured through university agencies and makes no mention of the numerous jobs which students secured independently outside the University, throws light on the most popular ways of earning a Harvard education. It shows that an average of 40 students a week were employed during the year as waiters by the Harvard Union alone, earning a total of over \$22,000, and 352 men were employed by the Athletic Association as clerks, ticket-takers, waiters, etc.

Positions as monitors and "proctors" for the University were popular, 158 men serving as monitors and 85 as proctors. The employment office placed 74 students as tutors or tutorial companions, 64 as clerks, and 36 as choremen, while 34 secured typewriting work through the efforts of the office. There were also 22 students guides, 21 ushers, 17 chauffeurs, 15 musicians, and 13 waiters. Other jobs secured by Harvard students make up a formidable list. There were students employed as camp counselors during the summer, as salesmen and boys' club leaders, as stenographers and farmers, as coaches and translators, as janitors and librarians, and in a large variety of other kinds of work.

INJUSTICE TO FARM BORROWERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Determination to lay before the National Agricultural Conference next week "the thoroughly selfish and grasping attitude of many companies of different sorts which loan money on farm mortgages" was announced yesterday by H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

A Series of Events Extraordinary!

## Hamburger's January Sales

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LONDON REVIEWS  
FINANCIAL YEAR

Some Singularly Cheering Intimations Came With Closing Days of 1921 That for Most Part Left Little to Cherish

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The year of 1921 has not left many memories that will be cherished. Of these rare exceptions, the most agreeable is undoubtedly the belated recognition that a high official valuation of money was out of date. Even those who faithfully worship at the shrine of the Bank of England rate of discount as though it still exercised a decisive influence on the world's exchanges are fain to confess that as in 1920 it failed by delay to control domestic monetary conditions, so in 1921 it lagged months behind in adjusting itself downward. Anyhow, the bank rate came down by four stages from 7 to 5 per cent, two of the falls being popularly attributed to the lead of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and the other two to internal considerations.

The reduction in the bank rate is responsible for the only favorable movement of note in the valuation of securities in 1921. It stopped the continuous and disconcerting decline in British Government stocks which had been so persistent as to seem to extinguish civic virtue which induces investors to support the credit of their country, assuming it has had a suitable past, through thick and thin. Appreciation in government stocks has made rapid progress since the bank rate came down from the height prescribed by the professional acolytes of "deflation," and not only have older securities of the kind found eager buyers, but the new type of Treasury bonds offered daily "on tap" at ascending prices has in less than six months attracted £168,500,000 of cash subscriptions from the investing public.

## Floating Debt Held Down

This ready response to an invitation to prevent the growing accumulation of floating debt has secured the desired object, for whereas before the date of the first offer of these bonds the floating debt was rising, it has now diminished. The three months of the coal strike told adversely both on national revenue and expenditure; in the former there has been no recovery, and in the latter no very visible saving-scheme. The gap between the two has been comfortably filled by the creation of purely internal debt maturing at dates when it may be presumed that expenditure will be "thrifty" and more in accordance with the revenue-producing capacity of the country.

Of course the whole of the advance in value of British Government stocks, or of the subscriptions to the current issue of Treasury bonds cannot be ascribed to the fall in the bank rate and in the value of money. Much of both movements is due to the depression in industry which has thrown capital out of profitable employment in production and diverted it into easily-realizable securities. That is the dismal side of things as the year closes. Yet in the last few days of the year came a singularly cheering intimation.

## Preference Dividends

The possibility that its preference shares, forming the bulk of its capital, might fall in arrears, was freely canvassed, but the company announced several days before the due date of its preference dividend that not only would it be paid but that a substantial dividend on the ordinary shares would be backed by an appropriation to reserve equal to the ordinary dividend. No great celerity has ever been shown in presenting the annual report and accounts of the British South Africa Company which administers Rhodesia under royal charter, and is familiarly known as the "Chartered Company." For the delay there has always been adequate excuse, and justification is more than ever sufficient for the presentation of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 1920—21 months after date. For the Chartered Company is, to all intents and purposes, fighting for its existence. In a sense it ranks, in virtue of its administrative responsibilities for an immense territory, among the principalities and powers of the world, but it has long since experienced the disabilities attaching to an administrative entity which has to shoulder the duties without enjoying the privileges of sovereignty.

It has greatly extended the British Empire—in the curiously accidental way that most British imperial extensions have come about—and the first earnest it got of its reward for that pioneering enterprise was a judgment by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (the Supreme Court of the Empire as unpriced) that it had not the right of "eminent domain" over the lands it had brought under the

British flag. If and when the imperial government decides that the Chartered Company must demit its administrative rights and duties, it must account for all its intrusions with "Crown lands" and accept as compensation for extrusion about two-thirds of what it expended in making Rhodesia British.

Had this been the last word in regulating the future relations of the Chartered Company and the British Government, the company would have had nothing to complain of, for it submitted unreservedly to the arbitration of value which followed the judgment that it had no ownership or sovereignty over Rhodesian lands. But the arbitration did not cover the whole of Rhodesia, and it left to a "proper tribunal" sundry questions of land valuation.

## Resources Are Narrow

The company has narrow resources, for its position after various judgments and awards has been rendered too precarious to enable it to renege them, and its whole energies are now devoted to avoiding litigation and arbitration and other costly processes for ascertaining what of rights and claims and assets may ultimately survive. Dutifully the company has reformed its balance sheet to conform with judicial and arbitral decisions, but with unabated hope it keeps some of the dead or doubtful assets in suspense account or other purgatorial form.

Dutiful but protesting, it urges the Imperial Government to negotiate and strive for agreement on all unsettled questions, and meantime carries on, under a variety of discouragement and little hope either of glory or recompense and at a present loss, the administration of a huge territory—with less than 40,000 white inhabitants. One hopes the Government will take the short cut of negotiation—short only in contrast with the ways of the law—and give the Chartered Company freer scope for devoting attention to the economic development of its territory which the last report shows to be proceeding surely, if not rapidly.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

H. C. Sylvester, vice-president of the National City Company of New York, says that there are \$13,000,000,000 of tax-exempt securities now outstanding, of which \$9,000,000,000 are bonds of states, cities and various political divisions, and the balance bonds of the United States Government and its possessions, Federal Land Bank bonds and District of Columbia and Postal Savings 2½ per cent bonds.

Rubber tires for automobiles, trucks and cycles constitute a leading rubber export from Japan, the total weight of tire exports being 24 per cent of the total weight of crude rubber imported in 1918, 1919, and 1920, says the United States Commerce Department's rubber division.

The Shanghai Gold Exchange and the China Platted and Dried Cocoon Exchange have been granted licenses of trade by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The Shanghai Metal Exchange has petitioned for registration.

Operations have begun at the Bar M.H. of the Phillips Bros. Company's new tin plant in Toronto, Ontario, ready and plans are being perfected to begin operations in all departments.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	* Jan. 20	Jan. 19
S Lib 3½s	97.00	97.00
S Lib 1st 4½s	97.50	97.50
S Lib 2d 4s	97.00	97.00
S Lib 2d 4s	97.00	97.76
S Lib 1st 4½s	97.52	97.76
S Lib 2d 4½s	97.52	97.80
S Lib 3d 4½s	97.52	97.86
S Lib 4th 4½s	97.73	97.95
S Vix 3½s	100.12	100.22
S Vix 4½s	100.16	100.22
Argentine 5s, rts, 1908	78.5	78
Belgium 5s, rts, 1908	95.5	95.5
Belgium external 7½s, 1945	107.5	106
Belgium external 8s, 1941	106	106
Brazil 8s, 1941	104.5	104.4
Canada 5s, rts, 1908	97.5	97.5
China, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936	102.5	101.5
Chile external 8s, 1941	101.5	102.5
India 5% s.r. ext. A, 1946	107.5	107.5
Denmark 8s, 1942	108.5	108.5
France 5s, rts, 1908	98.5	98.5
Germany, Copenhagen 5½s, 1944	88.5	88.5
Dominican Republic 5s, 1953	88.5	88.5
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1956	97.4	97.4
U.K. of Can 10-cp notes, 1929	95.5	95.5
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1931	97.5	95.5
East Indies 6s, 1947	94.5	94.5
France, Bordeaux 8s, 1934	84	83.5
France, Paris 8s, 1934	84	83.5
France, Marseilles 8s, 1934	84	83.5
France, Bordeaux 7½s, 1941	96.5	95
French Gov 8s, 1945	101	100.5
Germany 1½s, ser. A, 1925	93.5	93.5
Japan 2½s, 1925	87.5	88
Japan 2½s, 1942	87.5	87
Mexico 5s, 1. 1945	54	54
exco 5s, large	51	51
Norway 1940	100.4	100.4
Norway, Bergen 8s, 1946	106.5	107
Netherlands 7s, 1941	106.5	107.5
Sweden 8s, 1939	96	95.5
Switzerland 1940	111	113.5
Switzerland, Berne 8s, 1946	107.5	107.5
Switzerland, Zurich 8s, 1945	106	108
U.K. of G Brif 5½s cfs, 1923	100.5	100.4
U.K. of G Brif 5½s cfs, 1929	100.5	100.4
U.K. of G Brif 5½s cfs, 1934	100.5	100.4
U.K. of G Brif 5½s cfs, 1945	100.5	100.4
U.K. of G Brif 5½s cfs, 1946	100.5	100.4



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## LATE START FOR GRINNELL SQUAD

Coach W. H. Saunders Handicapped in Getting His Varsity Basketball Team Ready for Missouri Valley Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRINNELL, Iowa.—Coach W. H. Saunders has been confronted with a difficult task in building a basketball team out of the new material available in Grinnell College this winter. The local interclass basketball tournament prevented varsity practice until long after other Missouri Valley Conference teams had started. Saunders, football coach for the last two years, is coaching basketball here for the first time and is introducing a new system.

The natural result of these conditions was the losing of the first four Missouri Valley games to Kansas State Agricultural College, University of Kansas, University of Oklahoma, and University of Nebraska. Teamwork has, however, been better in each game, individual stars are developing, and college basketball fans are anticipating a much better showing in February, when most of the games will be played on the home floor.

Capt. J. W. Macy '22 has apparently won for himself one of the guard positions. C. W. Datsman '23, L. O. Janssen '23, D. Baker '24 and A. W. Hutchinson '24 are the strongest competitors for the other position. Datsman and Baker have played more than any others in the games of the first fortnight. J. T. Smith '23 has shown remarkable ability in practice, but will not be eligible for the team until February 1.

R. A. Fearing '23 and F. W. Benz '24 are the chief contenders for the center position. Benz also being used occasionally at forward because of his ability to throw field goals. C. C. Watson '24 and R. H. Williamson '24 have begun to show promise at center and will undoubtedly have opportunities to play during the season.

W. W. Whitehill '23 and H. W. McLain '24, are developing into an excellent team of forwards. Other candidates are Williams Herbrechtsmeier '22, H. D. Edwards '24, and P. D. Slinaker '24, the latter having shown remarkable improvement in form and teamwork, this being his first year at the game. Prospects for a winning team were greatly dimmed when Dwight Garner '22, who made a remarkable record in field goals during the intramural tournament, announced that he would not compete for the varsity team. However, the basketball shooting ability of the forwards will be increased decidedly on February 1 when G. B. Critchett '24 becomes eligible. He will do much to strengthen the Grinnell College offense and turn opportunities into scores.

## INTERNATIONAL EVENTS PLANNED

Football, Tennis, Golf, Track and Field Athletics Among Sports Due for Big Matches in 1922

NEW YORK, New York.—International events in many branches of sport will be held in the United States this year. Two of the best-known international trophies, the America's Cup, for racing yachts, and the Westchester Cup, for pony polo, will not be in competition, but in their places will be international college football games and six-meter yacht races.

McGill University of Montreal, Quebec, made such a good showing in its game with Syracuse University at Toronto, Ontario, last fall that it has scheduled a number of games to be played on the gridirons of eastern United States colleges next season.

Team races for the British-American six-meter yacht cup will be sailed on Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay, in September. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club accepted, last December, a challenge from British yachtsmen for a renewal of the races sailed in The Solent last summer. Fourteen yachts of the six-meter type now are being constructed by American yachtsmen to compete for places on the American fleet.

British powerboat men are expected to issue another challenge for the Harmsworth trophy, emblematic of the world's powerboat championship. The British challenger, Maple Leaf VII sank during the first race for the trophy at Detroit, Michigan, last year, and the American boat Miss America II had a walkover.

The Davis Cup, international lawn tennis trophy, successfully defended by the United States team at Forest Hills, Long Island, last summer, is expected to attract the court stars of the world's twelve nations. Australia, whose youthful racquet wielders showed up so well last year, finally being eliminated by the Japanese representatives, already has challenged. France, Spain, England, the Argentine, India, Denmark, Canada, Czechoslovakia and other nations may challenge.

The United States golfing championship tournaments will probably bring an unprecedented number of amateur and professional men and women players from England, Scotland, Canada and perhaps Australia. Miss Cecil Lutich, French and British woman champion, is expected to come again for another attempt to lift the United States title, now held by Miss Marion Hollins. The players England and Scotland will send to compete in the

national amateur and the national open tournaments depend upon the result of early season tournaments. Harvard and Yale, Cornell and Princeton—all are anxious for a renewal of the track and field meets with the combined Oxford and Cambridge team. The two international meets held in this country last year served to enliven athletic interest in all colleges, and it is understood here that the sentiment at Oxford and at Cambridge is strongly in favor of a continuance of the events.

Two international aeronautical events are on the program. The airplane races for the Pulitzer trophy and the flying-boat races for the Curtiss marine trophy will be held this fall at Detroit, Michigan. French, English and German airmen have been invited to compete in the Pulitzer race. The Curtiss trophy, offered before the war, has never been in competition.

## OHIO STATE HAS TEN VETERANS

Coach Haft Selects Squad of 17 Men to Represent Buckeyes in Wrestling This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—From the group of 40 candidates who came out for the varsity wrestling team at Ohio State University, Coach Albert Haft has selected a squad of 17. Of these, 10 are veterans. The Buckeye mat defenders opened their season of competition in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Saturday, January 14, when University of Illinois brought its invaders to Columbus and defeated the home team, 30 to 22.

Coach Haft, who is starting his second term as wrestling mentor here, was a well-known welterweight. He wrestled under the name of Young Gutch, and built up a formidable reputation. For a number of years he was a promoter of professional wrestling tournaments.

His method of training his men is complete and comprehensive. At Ohio State the members of the squad take their workouts five nights a week. They first take a ring at the weights. Next they go on the mat for 12 minutes, take two rounds of boxing to give them speed and alertness, and then, for endurance, run cross-country from one-half to one mile.

The veterans are: Capt. G. A. Hall '23; P. F. Marter '23; W. O. Christopher '23; G. T. Cross '23; P. C. Poss '23; S. Okuyama '22; C. R. Nunn '22; R. N. Carter '23; R. R. Gammon '23; B. N. Cryder '23.

The green men who reported are: W. E. Bovey '23; A. O. Lemasters '24; H. H. Groth '24; R. A. Hinman '23; W. R. Nelson '24; L. B. Pinkerton '24; C. F. Shaakson '22.

Marter, captain in 1921, is the Conference champion in the 145-pound class. He is declared by Haft to be one of the best wrestlers in his weight developed in the country in recent years. He won a decision over Duvall, 200-pounder from Ohio University, in a recent meet.

Captain Haft won his match with the Ohio University team recently and is in excellent condition.

The Ohio State University team is without any promising heavyweights, but with Marter ready to enter against a bigger man at any time, the Buckeyes are well-defended in that class. The schedule for the season follows:

January 14—University of Illinois at Lafayette; 18 or 25—University of Chicago at Columbus; 22—University of Chicago at Chicago.

March 11—Northwestern University at Evanston.

## ARCHERS HOLD AN INDOOR MEET

Seven Men and Five Women Engage in a Novel Competition at Newton, Massachusetts

NEWTON, Massachusetts.—The Newton Archers recently tried the experiment of holding an indoor midwinter meet, and the outcome was so successful that they contemplate continuing this practice in future years.

Through the efforts of one of the archers they were given the use of a building large enough to accommodate an 80-yard range and at the appointed time 12 archers appeared with their tackle, including seven men and five women.

The men shot the American round, consisting of 30 arrows at 60 yards; 30 arrows at 50 yards, and 30 arrows at 40 yards. The ladies shot the Columbia round, consisting of 24 arrows at 50 yards; 24 arrows at 40 yards, and 24 arrows at 30 yards.

Among those taking part in the tournament was Capt. C. H. Styles of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, who is in the aviation service. Captain Styles has been interested in archery for some time. The following scores were made in the afternoon shoot:

AMERICAN ROUND		Hits	Score
A. Shephardson	.....	83	497
C. E. Dallin	.....	84	434
L. C. Smith	.....	73	421
H. A. Ives	.....	62	328
J. P. True	.....	56	238

E. W. Frents and Captain Styles did not keep their score.

COLUMBIA ROUND		Hits	Score
Miss Dorothy Smith	.....	58	328
Mrs. E. W. Frents	.....	63	308
Mrs. L. C. Smith	.....	54	278
Mrs. B. P. Gray	.....	50	232
Mrs. J. P. True	.....	48	212

## WISCONSIN HAS A STRONG SQUAD OUT

Wrestling Is a Minor Sport at This University but Its Development Indicates That It Will Soon Be a Major One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin.—University of Wisconsin will be represented in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association by the strongest wrestling squad in recent years, according to Coach G. D. Hitchcock, who is starting his second year at the Badger institution as coach of the sport. Three letter men are working hard for places on the squad.

Although wrestling is still a minor sport at Wisconsin, the development it has received under Coach Hitchcock's management, indicates that it may soon become a major one.

Over 110 men are reporting regularly for work, and Coach Hitchcock says he is well-pleased with the manner in which the candidates are accepting his coaching methods. When he came to Wisconsin last year, he was handicapped by lack of equipment and facilities. Now he has at his disposal six new mats, six punching bags, a rub room, and a steam room. Fully 200 men can now take advantage of wrestling instruction.

The men who are showing up strongest in the various weights are: 115-pound class—E. J. Doehler '24, H. A. Allison '23, and G. F. Pridaux '22. Of these men Pridaux is the most experienced. He won a "WV" on last year's squad.

125-pound class—J. R. Haddock '23, E. A. Woelfer '23, and J. S. Hess '22. Both Haddock and Woelfer won "WV's" last year.

135-pound class—D. O. Farrand '24, L. W. Cattau '23, G. P. Schenk '24, and M. E. Schmelling '24. All of these men are inexperienced but are working in a fashion which indicates that the Badgers will be strong in that weight.

145-pound class—J. H. Peterman '22, captain, B. F. Reinhardt '24, C. W. Krause '24. Captain Peterman has had two years' experience on the varsity, and is one of the three "WV" men on the squad. He is showing steady improvement but is being hard pressed by Reinhardt.

155-pound class—E. H. Templin '23, W. J. Heuer '23, and G. V. Gregor '24. Templin won his letter last year and apparently is the best man.

175-pound class—V. D. Young '23 and L. G. Barry '22. Barry won a "WV" last year, but it is probable that he will withdraw in favor of baseball, leaving Young as the next best wrestler.

Heavyweight class—O. E. Kiessling '23, A. J. Bieberstein '24, and O. R. McMurry '22. McMurry won his "WV" last year, but Kiessling appears the best man at present. Bieberstein is young, and it is possible that he will not compete this year.

The Badgers will develop greatest strength in the 115, 135, 145, and 155-pound classes according to Coach Hitchcock.

Early season work under Coach Hitchcock's coaching is more strenuous than Badger wrestlers have undergone heretofore. Weekly talks with the showing of holds, breaking holds, and blocking are given to the entire squad.

Every man runs 1.2-3 miles on the cinder track before he takes his practice exercises. These are followed by 20 minutes on the mat with an opponent.

Regular work is required at the punching bags. Coach Hitchcock believes they are an invaluable aid in quickening a wrestler's reaction. Each man works out four days a week. Speed and science are emphasized rather than strength.

Wisconsin's schedule is as follows: February 11—Northwestern University at Madison; 18 or 25—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

March 4—University of Chicago at Madison; 10—Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa; 17-18—Conference meet at Madison.

## DRAKE COACH GIVEN FOOTBALL BLANKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—At a recent meeting, 14 members of the Drake University football squad of last fall were awarded letters and sweaters. Numerals also were given to 22 freshman players. A "D" blanket, purchased by members of the squad, was given to Coach O. M. Solem, University of Minnesota '14. "Coach Osolem, 1921," in white letters, was the marking on the blue blanket. Of the following varsity men who received letters and sweaters only Long, Sarff and Nigemyer will be lost by graduation:

Capt. Prescott Long '22, Cecil Sarff '22, Ray Peterson '24, Albert Krueger '24, Vivian Marsh '23, Isaac Armstrong '23, Charles Denton '23, Bernard James '23, John Handstrom '24, Brooks Heath '23, James Shearer '23, Robert Peisen '23, W. G. Boelter '24, and I. G. Nigemyer '22.

## NEAVLING NAMED CAPTAIN

CANTON, New York.—Charles Neavling of Portland, Maine, has been elected captain of the St. Lawrence University football team for the season 1922. Neavling has played a strong game at tackle for two years.

## MOORE WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—Joseph Moore of New York, New York, International skating champion, won the Canadian title for 1922 by taking one first and one second place in the

final round of events in the national tournament at Lily Lake. He won the 380-yard event and finished close behind Donovan of St. Paul in the 3-mile race. Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, New York, the United States titleholder, finished second in the tournament with 60 points, and Roy McWhirter of Chicago, Illinois, third with 50 points.

## WRESTLING AT WASHINGTON

This Sport, Introduced at the Red and Green University Last Year, Is Gradually Becoming Popular Here

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Wrestling is gradually becoming a popular sport at Washington University. The sport was introduced last year upon the coming of G. L. Rider, athletic director, to the university. Though few reported for the mat sport the first year, today the men out daily number around 35.

With the sport virtually new at the Pikeaway institution, little effort has been made to send the varsity team against strong competition. Furthermore, the Missouri Valley Conference does not recognize the sport as a competitive activity so that no meet is scheduled between the member teams. The result has been hard going for Coach W. B. Bodenhafer, who is in charge of the squad.

One meet for the Red and Green mat men virtually is scheduled. This meeting will be with the Rolla School of Mines sometime next month. Athletic Director Rider is making an effort to book more squads and if the local men show promise they have been promised a trip to the Big Ten conference.

Coach Bodenhafer is an able man for the position of placing the sport in favor with the local collegians. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas and while there made a favorable record with the wrestling team. During his last year at the Crimson and Blue institution, Coach Bodenhafer won the Middle Western Conference wrestling event for his weight.

Of the large squad out, D. O. Meeker '23, W. B. Bowling '24 and M. Simon '23, have been showing the most promise in their respective weight divisions. Meeker has been making the men in the 130-pound division go the limit to him to the mat. The other two also have taken quickly to the teachings of Coach Bodenhafer and easily outclass their teammates.

Most of the candidates are sophomores at the university and Coach Bodenhafer is spending the greater part of his time in developing the men in the fine points of the mat game. Though he does not look forward to anything exceptional for this year, he is expecting a veteran squad back next year which should give a good account of itself.

Others out for the team who have shown some promise include J. A. Anderson '23; S. E. Arnold '23; W. T. Bowling '24; D. F. Bauer '24; J. D. Coffman '24; S. A. Colman '24; M. P. Crews '24; H. C. Finley '24; H. M. Fisher '24; E. W. Goble '24; K. C. Gaines '24; C. C. Hart '24; C. W. Huskinson '24; W. P. Hatfield '24; C. L. Israel '24; A. R. Leonard '24; D. O. Meeker '23; J. B. Martin '24; E. M. Ronsick '24; A. C. Rombauer '24; E. E. Selden '24; C. W. Smith '24; W. L. Struckenburg '24; M. Simon '24; H. S. Pierson '24; M. Weir '24; E. D. Brewer '24.

## KANSAS WINNER AT BASKETBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—University of Kansas defeated the University of Nebraska in basketball Thursday, 25 to 15. The Kansas quintet scored eight points in the first 14 minutes of play and fine guarding by C. T. Black '24 and P. S. Endacott '23 kept Nebraska from scoring during this period. Kansas held a 13-to-6 lead at the end of the first half. Capt. A. H. Smith '22 of the Scarlet and Cream scored three times from the floor in the first half. G. T. Warren '23, scored three goals during the second period, two being made from back of the foul ring.

Capt. G. H. Rody '22 of the Kansas team was the star of the visitors. He scored three floor goals and made nine foul goals out of nine tries. The Scarlet and Cream showed improvement over other games this season and presented the best exhibition they have shown this year. The summary:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

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# RACIAL PROBLEM IN THE FAR EAST

Prof. W. E. Southill Defends  
China for Determination to  
Control Its Territory, but Sees  
the Need of Japan to Expand

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

OXFORD, England.—Speaking before the British-American Club recently in Oxford on the racial question in the Far East, Prof. W. E. Southill said, as it appeared, it had been difficult for nations of the same color to live together peacefully in Europe, how much greater was the difficulty of living peacefully with races of other colors, who were increasing rapidly in numbers, in knowledge and in desire to have their share of the world's good things. Racial antipathy, he said, was by no means the proud possession of the white man; it was not peculiar, but common to the race. Nevertheless, there was much to be lost and little or nothing to be gained by the development of this cult. Moreover, it was an interesting fact that most white men became fond of the races with whom they dwelt, and this feeling was reciprocated.

Considering the problem as it existed in the Far East, Professor Southill said the subject called for the sympathetic consideration of every man who was interested in the world's welfare. India and China, he said, held half the world's population, and the greater part of this half is found in China itself. The intelligence of the Chinese, he said, was well known. They had been the civilizers of the Far East. They possessed a well from which others might respectfully draw, but they have never felt called upon deliberately to share their good things with others. The Japanese went and looted their civilization from China. So did other neighboring nations.

Japan Has Ridden Rough-Shod

"In the meantime," Professor Southill continued, "these two nations have each other. It is difficult to blame China for the Japanese, in pride of new shining armor, have ridden rough-shod over the Chinese, and more roughly still over Korea, China's neighbor and long-tributary. Japan fought China in 1894-95, robbed her of the large and valuable island of Formosa and of her navy, secured a considerable indemnity and would have obtained Port Arthur and other important territory but for the intervention of Russia, Germany and France. China was deeply aggrieved over this war, for which she claimed there was no justification. Again, Japan fought Russia in 1903-04 on Chinese territory without a by-your-leave, and seized the Manchurian Railway and the Liaoning Peninsula, Port Arthur and later, Korea. In 1914, with British aid, she fought Germany in the East, and again on Chinese territory, took the German settlement at Kiaochow, together with German railway and mining concessions in Shantung."

More potent, however, even than the love of domination was the force of economic pressure, the professor said. The Japanese people were reasonable, obedient, hard-working, understanding, and intensely patriotic. They were less concerned with the struggle for the necessities of life. Japan had a population of 57,000,000 to feed and clothe, a population which steadily increased by 750,000 annually. Like England, the country could not produce enough food for its people, nor had it much outlet for its surplus population.

Japanese Economic Needs

Undoubtedly, Professor Southill stated, Japan's economic needs deserved the sympathetic consideration of both West and East, and not least, of the Washington Conference. Something would have to be done, but whatever that something might be, it seemed as if it would have to be done at somebody else's expense. A suggestion had been made, he said, that Japan should be given interests in Manchuria and Mongolia; but that did not solve the problem of the surplus Chinese.

"China claims that not only did Japan promise her to restore Kiaochow and the German concessions, but that when she, China, declared war against Germany—which action Japan approved—the lease of Kiaochow and other German privileges in Shantung immediately expired. Consequently China demands that an end be made of the Japanese military occupation of Kiaochow and Shantung, and the territory be restored to its original and rightful owner. She offers to maintain Kiaochow as an open port for the residence and trade of all friendly powers."

"China is also willing to open cities and towns in Shantung to foreign residence and trade, and to respect rights legally acquired by companies and private individuals. She definitely demands the withdrawal of Japanese police from the railway and its vicinity, and that the railway should come under Chinese control, the government to pay an agreed sum to Japan. In brief, China reasonably asks to be mistress in her own house, and requests Japan to fulfill her repeated promises and thus remove the bitter feeling which exists."

Agreement in East Essential  
The primary object of the Washington Conference, Professor Southill said, was the peace of the world through partial disarmament, and to bring about peace in the Pacific some sort of agreement in the relationships of Japan, China and Korea was essential. There were two main causes of the mutual distrust and large armaments in the world—here of domination and economic pressure. There were also the main causes of the

trouble in the Far East. As to domination, it was well known that the force behind the Japanese policy was the army, which was Prussian trained.

"One thing might reassure Japan and relieve the present tension," Professor Southill continued, "and that is the certainty of a free market for the purchase of raw materials and for the sale of her manufactured goods. By this means she would be able to support a much larger population in her own lovely islands, where her people are much happier than they are anywhere else in the world. At the same time there can be no doubt that a changed attitude on the part of Japan would open doors that the Prussian spirit closes and bars, and that if Japan wants the trust and trade of East and West, the spirit of peace, of justice, and of friendship is the speediest and safest way to secure them."

## MUSIC

### Boston Symphony Orchestra

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The twelfth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given on January 20. The program was as follows: Szymanowski, Symphony No. 2; Franck, Symphonie Piece from "Le Rédempteur"; Casella, Suite from "Le Couvent sur l'Eau"; Weber, Overture to "Oberon".

The symphony by Szymanowski, played for the first time in America, might be characterized as a symphony for the violin. The opening theme is first stated by a solo violin which plays a prominent part throughout the remainder of the work and practically all the important melodic designs are confined to the first violins, in unison or divided into groups. The symphony is somewhat novel in form as it is in only two divisions, the second of which is a theme with variations so arranged in matters of tempo and mood as to furnish the contrasts usually offered by the more conventional adagio, scherzo, and finale. This innovation is a not unhappy one, though the day of the symphonic variation is perhaps past.

The harmonic scheme of this symphony is richly chromatic, in fact, the uninterrupted flow of chromatic harmonies produces a restless and sometimes incoherent effect. The orchestration, while skillful, is also monotonous and at times thick. All the instruments seem to be playing nearly all the time, and one longs for a moment of relaxation from the ceaseless succession of notes. There are also many sequences and similar devices, which are not out of place in themselves, and yet tend to increase the prevailing monotony. The finale fugue may be a marvel of contrapuntal ingenuity. Its musical effect, however, was one of extreme harshness.

Casella's suite, once more gave pleasure and confirmed the favorable impression which it made when played here last October. Mr. Montoux gave a remarkably impressive reading of the César Franck Symphonie Piece, one which was in keeping with the exalted tone of the music and he also brought to Weber's overture an agreeable freshness and sincerity. This ability to rejuvenate works of the older repertoire has long been one of Mr. Montoux's most noticeable characteristics. It is a great quality in a conductor appearing before the same audience week after week. The playing of the orchestra was, as usual, brilliant, particularly in the pieces by Franck and Casella.

### GOVERNOR REILLY'S POLICY OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Members of the commission which accompanied him to the United States are quoted as saying that E. Mont. Reilly, Governor of Porto Rico, who sailed yesterday to resume his duties after two months in this country, will not change his governing policy, despite the protests of the delegation of Porto Ricans who followed him here.

It was said that Governor Reilly had arranged to have a branch institution of the Farm Loan Board established in Porto Rico to lend money to the sugar planters who have felt the drop in sugar prices severely. He also considers that he averted a longshoreman's strike in Porto Rico by arranging with the steamship companies in this country that wages be raised from 25 to 30 cents an hour. And he arranged with the lines that all ships bound for the Virgin Islands touch at Porto Rico.

## ART

### Mezzotints and Drawings of Eighteenth Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Current exhibits in the galleries strengthen the impression that beauty will be the ruling force in offerings of the present season. This shift of dominant influence is timely, for the trend of recent years had puzzled and confused the laity as to the aim and mission of art and had thrust forward the studio as a laboratory of experiment rather than as a wellspring of aesthetic inspiration. It would be unjust to the great body of artists to imply that at any time they had departed from the honored traditions of their calling, while in fact they had merely suffered temporary submergence under the noisy rush of radicalism. That flood may gather fresh momentum, as has occurred frequently, but there is welcome relief from it for this season at least, during which art lovers will not be taxed with profusion of planes, angles and geometrical dimensions. This is not the year for enigmas, but for direct and elevating emotional appeal.

The eighteenth century proves again a good starting point for charm of artistic performance. There are two notable exhibitions of that period. One of them is of English mezzotints at Knoedler's and the other of French drawings at Pearson's. The world may well be profoundly grateful that a century of marked professional achievement was equally distinguished in the regard of talent for reproduction. Great as were the painters of the British school of the time, they could hardly have held the eminence which safeguards their fame but for the genius of contemporary engravers, whose skill was charged with the atmosphere of the time.

The media of brush and burin were never so well attuned as then. If the great portraits had merely gone to the private walls for which they were intended, public memory would naturally have faded and become vague. Perpetuity of interest was assured by the engravers, who shared so fully in the zest of the moment that the originals were popularized for all time by reproductions, and the period thereby became epochal in British art. It happened also that the preparation of ink at that time assured a permanent quality of imprint, which cannot be promised for ink of the present day. Thus apart from the important consideration that superior painting and engraving thrived almost simultaneously, the work now shown seems as fresh, rich and mellow as it could ever have been. The mezzotints cover portraits by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Lawrence, Hoppner, Stuart, Kneller and other high lights of that brilliant galaxy.

The French exhibits are even more intimate, for they bring direct messages from the group whose consummate grace distinguished the pictorial history of the gayest court Europe ever knew. Fragonard, Bernard, Poussin, Huet, Boncher, Moreau and Claude Gellée are notable among the 35 artists whose drawings are now hung. This exhibition is the first of a series of English and French drawings, which will run through the season.

Refinement of another kind, typical of an earlier period, is shown in an exhibition of hand-worked missals and breviaries, individual marriage certificates and heraldic designs, by Ernest Clegg, in the Art Center. He has learned the craftsmanship of the medieval penman, revitalizing an art which abounds in sense of form, grace, balance of color and flowing grace of reed and quill. The designs are as intricate and as brilliant as those that have come down from the monastic illuminators of remote centuries.

Toulouse-Latrec is not yet the familiar name it will become. It stands for a rare genius in creative work in Paris a generation ago. His personal diffidence was in curious contrast with his artistic daring. Reared on a country estate, he knew and loved horses from infancy, and so turned intuitively after arrival in the city to the track and the horse when he drew and painted horses with a dash and vigor no other artist had equaled. By night he drifted to Montmartre, before tourists had spoiled that district, and his sketches of life there were matchless. The Museum of French Art has brought together more than 100 examples of his work, mainly in lithographs. It is rarely attractive, for the reason that it carries clear proof of faithful and sincere portrayal of interesting phases of Parisian life, capably and pleasingly done.

Some such service has been performed for New York by Charles F. W. Mielatz, who found his diversion during a long period as instructor in etching at the school of the National Academy of Design, by jaunts within the city, with the result that 100 etchings of old and new New York are hung in the Brown-Robertson galleries. The series furnishes a pictorial and artistic record of city scenes, which should be preserved in the Public Library or the Historical Society, for there is nothing quite like it and it must certainly grow in historic value.

Another exhibition of notable beauty is at Keppell's, where woodcuts by John J. A. Murphy are shown. Mr. Murphy's treatment of this medium gives the impression that color values are very real to him. The velvet blacks he produces are as fine and as well-toned as in mezzotint, and his sense of decorative design is most admirable.

The week's list of exhibitions of things of beauty should include the Metropolitan Museum, whose influence in home furnishings is shown in a display of rugs, tapestries, woven hangings and sundry ornaments. There are several hundred exhibits, each of them inspired by some pattern in the museum's collections. For several years the museum has main-

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
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NEW YORK, New York.—That the United States send delegates to the Genoa conference is urged by the National Student Committee on the Limitation of Armament. The resolution asks that the conference consider reparations, reductions of land armaments, working out of a budget system by the nations participating, and that unconditional invitations to attend be extended to Germany and Russia.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## ALBERT ROUSSEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Although the name of Albert Roussel is less generally known outside France than that of D'Indy or Ravel, and although his music has been less persistently talked about than many other modern French works, he is nevertheless considered in his native country as ranking with Gabriel Fauré, Vincent d'Indy, Maurice Ravel and Florent Schmitt. He is particularly esteemed by all the young French musicians for the quality of his work, the dignity of his character, and the liberal benevolence he extends to the efforts of his juniors.

If he began to attain to fame later than most others, the reason was chiefly his embracing of a musical career in a fortuitous way, having begun life as a naval officer. There was also the fact that his scrupulous nature found some difficulty in freeing itself from certain influences which, honorable as they were, prevented him at first from giving full expression to his personality. He studied under Vincent d'Indy at the Schola Cantorum, where he later became professor of counterpoint. He at first felt within him the conflict of two opposing tendencies and wavered between liberty and respect for traditions; but little by little the originality of Albert Roussel gained the upper hand, an originality derived from a fresh and deep feeling for nature, and a combination of a classical mind with a sense of modern atmosphere which, almost against one's will, makes one think of a painter like Corot when studying certain works by this composer.

"Le Poème de la Forêt," the first of Roussel's symphonic works on a large scale, had already won him the friendship and the respect of the most discerning critics when it was first heard in 1909; but it was more particularly by the "Divertissement" for small orchestra, the songs associated with the poetry of Henri de Régnier, the little suite for nine instruments written for G. Jeanne-Aubert's conte lyrique, "Le Marchand de Sable qui Passe," and the delicious ballet, "Le Festin de l'Araignée," that he attracted the attention of the most advanced musical circles in Paris some 15 years ago.

Appreciation grew into admiration when the "Evocations" for orchestra and chorus were first heard in that city in 1912, a work that is at once delicate and powerful, highly colored and subtly shaded. This symphony in three movements, with its final choral movement, proved to be one of the strongest, most amply conceived works in modern French music, worthy of taking its place next to the "Symphonie en un thème montagnard" of d'Indy, the "Nocturnes" and "Le Mer" of Debussy, the "Psalms" of Florent Schmitt and the "Rhapsodie Espagnole" of Ravel. Albert Roussel wrote this work under the strong impression of a voyage to India in 1910, but neither his orchestration nor his melodic contour are limited to ordinary tone painting or borrowed from eastern musical impressions; they are really, as the title suggests, evocations of certain recollections, produced through a western, and refined sensibility.

When the war broke out Albert Roussel enlisted in the army, as commander of an automobile section. He found himself at Verdun and on other battle fields, and during three or four years he had no leisure for composition.

Albert Roussel is now occupied with making a home for himself on the cliffs of Dieppe, where he intends to live for a considerable part of the year. This is where the writer found him one of those glorious autumn days, when the morning mist that lies over the country only lifts in order to pass out to sea and to shimmer in the sunshine. On the slope of one of those little valleys that descend steeply down to the sea, there stands a charming little house of pine wood, scarcely finished as yet, and it is here that Albert Roussel received his guest, and showed him with satisfaction the stable, the chicken house, the kitchen garden, and with especial pride the admirable view opening on the valley of Varengeville with its trees and meadows all in vernal green and extending to the very edge of the cliff. Beyond that again was to be seen a sea of intense blue as one thinks can only exist on the posters by means of which railway companies advertise seaside resorts.

Protected by fir trees from a sun that still sends down burning rays in spite of autumn, and stretched on a soft warm bed of fir needles, whose perfume is mingled with the odor of the sea, which is seen like azure ribbons across the dark stems of the fir, the writer questioned Albert Roussel about his works and his projects.

"I have just finished," he answered, "a symphony which I had in mind for a long time and which is to be performed at the Paderborn concert this winter. The Paris Opera is to give this season my opera, 'Padmavati,' on a Hindu subject; and my little ballet 'Le Festin de l'Araignée,' has been added to the repertoire of the Opéra-Comique, where it is to be given during the season. And lastly, my 'Symphonie pour un jour d'été' will be played at one of the first Colonne concert this winter. You see," says he, "that I am not complaining." That remark set one thinking of the long years during which Albert Roussel went on working without caring very much whether his music was performed or not, and of how he used to turn allusions to his own work by praising that of his brother artists.

None of the French musicians of today are more reserved and at the same time more audacious; it was he, among the first, freely gave his sympathy and the authority of his name to encourage "The Six" when

that group of young composers began to give proofs of their talent. It was he again who first saw that, in order to lift the opera out of the triviality in which it is engulfed at present, it would be necessary to bring the modern forms of art to bear on the opera-divertissement of the eighteenth century. "Padmavati" is an opera where music and spectacle, song and dance are harmoniously intermingled; where also is found that consciousness of its two acts which will appeal to the taste of the musicians of today who, tired of the inordinate lengths of admirable masterpieces like "Tristan" or "Meistersinger," are inclined to return to the more human proportions of the Bach cantatas or the Mozart operas.

It is to be hoped that the performance of "Padmavati," which is to be staged with the scenery of a talented young painter, Valdo Barbey, will realize the expectations of all those who desire to see new aspects in stage music.

Albert Roussel continually diverted the drift of conversation in order to speak with warm sympathy of young composers like Poulenc, Milhaud or Honegger, and he described how the sea scene in the latter's "Le Duet des Jeux du Monde" had given him the deepest maritime impression, a testimony which, coming from an old naval officer who, like Rimsky-Korsakoff, has turned composer, is of more than ordinary value. Then Mr. Roussel pointed to the infinitely calm and blue waters beyond, and gave his hearer the impression that the love of the sea, his first passion, which as a young midshipman took him as far as the Chinese seas on board a French warship, and now induced him to build a home on the edge of the Channel, will one day inspire a new work by the composer; and this, although so far he has remained aloof from the sea on account of a shy reserve that often makes one hesitate to express what one has most at heart.

## PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Steps have been taken by those who would thoroughly communicate and domesticate music in this city to establish the Philadelphia Music League, and there is the assurance that the City Council will appropriate \$10,000 to convert the plan from an aspiration into an accomplishment. James Francis Cooke, editor of the Etude, presided over the organization meeting held in the mayor's reception room at the City Hall. Major Barclay Warburton, Director of Public Welfare, represented the city. Edward Bok pleaded for the enlargement of the average listener's opportunity, offering as an exhibit in support of his argument the long waiting files for every important concert; and the many doomed to disappointment because of limited seating capacity. A large and thoroughly representative executive committee was appointed.

This committee announces a number of specific objectives, and not a platform of vaguely beneficent proposals. Some of these definite items are well worth recapitulating. There will be a central office to provide musical information to concertgoers, and concert-givers. It will tell chaperons of vacancies and assist chaperons to fill them. It will warn managers of conflicts in concert dates, and thus prevent costly and avoidable duplications. Its "Who's Who" of musicians will enable managers and artists to be put speedily into communication. What this means to young aspirants it is not easy to exaggerate. A press bureau will give wide heraldry to every worthy musical prospect or accomplishment. The scheme includes the giving of concerts by the bands in the parks and squares during the summer, and in community centers and concert rooms during the winter. The recitals will invade school auditoriums, libraries, motion picture theaters. There will be leaders appointed to direct community choruses, even as there are supervisors of playgrounds. Annual competitive musical festivals will stimulate the general interest in the study of voice or instrument. One of the best parts of the plan is that it will arrange concert tours among the city's public institutions.

An operatic performance of moment was the giving of Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" by the Metropolitan Opera Company at its very best. The most gratifying feature of the evening was the evidence that the art of the lyric operatic tenor is not in eclipse. Beniamino Gigli had the heroic rôle of Mylo, and while he might easily and to advantage have been romantic with a more convincing fervor, his singing was eminently satisfactory, and evoked plaudits loud and long-continued. He uses his throat not to hurt clarion tones on high, but to emit delicate soft effects not unlike the characteristic tones of John McCormack, as he left opera for the concert platform.

Next to the tenor, Albert Wolf with the orchestra won favor, in the overture, which was shifted to the threshold of the second act so that late arrivals might do no harm to it. The lights were turned up during this instrumental number, and the players satisfied the audience again that the Metropolitan Orchestra has no reason to avoid comparison with orchestras whose bowing and blowing are above instead of below the footlight level. Jeanne Gordon, made a dark-eyed, raven-haired, Irish Margaret. Frances Alda's sister figure was intensely dramatic and authoritative.

Joseph Urban's scenery and the costumes designed by Gretel Urban-Thurston seemed to play a part with the dramatic persona. The rocks looked stone, the sea was marine, the clouds were nebulous. A ballet, though extraneous to the proceedings, was a gay and graceful, radiantly beribboned and caparisoned interpolation. John Barclay, baritone, is of those

who "do not let their laurels become withered because they repose on them." He was soloist with the Mendelssohn Club, and his meritorious manfulness made and retained the friendly regard of the audience. He was at his best in the hitting audacity of Irish balladry sung as an encore, but he did well in a field where so many have preceded him with the declamatory "Fagiolini" program, and was generous with eight other announced numbers of various authorship. The chorus of mixed voices, in N. Lindsay Nordem's guidance, sang Goepff's "Come Live," Sternberg's "Phœbus," Balakireff's "In the Lord," and many other compositions, unaccompanied, with gusto and fealty to the baton and, generally, a close adherence to the pitch as well. It was made known in the course of the evening that the club prize of \$100, annually offered, had gone to Dr. Karl Weigl of Vienna. The award was for a chorus in eight parts, a capella. Fifteen compositions were submitted, anonymously, in the competition.

## LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Meredyll Piano-forte Quartet gave an evening of chamber music in Wigmore Hall on December 19. The members of this organization are Marguerite Meredyll, piano; Bessie Rawlins, violin; Raymond Jeremy, viola, and Emilie Doe-haerd, cello. They work in well with each other, and Bessie Rawlins is a particularly useful player for this type of work, since she has warmth of temperament and a cool, steady judgment. Brahms' piano quartet in G minor, Op. 60, which stood first on the program, was fairly well played, but the pianist's passages were not always impeccable and she was a trifle too assertive in tone. Also, both she and her colleagues insisted too exclusively on the intellectual aspects of the work at the expense of its poetic appeal. That they had considerable excuse for so doing must be admitted; the quartet is one of the least fine among Brahms' chamber works, the thematic material is for the most part untouched by the real lyrical lift, and the general squareness is accentuated by a structural scheme which comes near to revealing a formula for form. The Dohnanyi was played by Jessie Snow, Raymond Jeremy and Emilie Doe-haerd. The three movements, marcia, romanza, and scherzo, are light music of the best sort, set forth with a skilled hand to suit the instruments employed. Brilliant, resilient, and rhythmic, the work was played in a manner that matched it, and the whole thing made a happy impression. Last came Chausson's beautiful quartet in A major, Op. 30. Here the pianist seemed more in sympathy with the thoughts expressed, and as the music evidently appealed strongly to the other members of the party, they gave a performance which left one with a delightful sense of clarity and finish.

Adela Fachir's violin recital took place at Wigmore Hall on December 20. She had the assistance of Ethel Hobday as pianist. The performance of Mozart's Sonata No. 18, in B flat, though good, was not good enough for Mozart. His music demands a certain animated yet serene perfection which neither player possessed, on that night. Adela Fachir's playing of Bach's suite in E major was more satisfactory. She has the great tradition in her Bach interpretations and the gavotte and rondo went particularly well. It is a moot point whether the suite, which was written for violin alone, gains by the piano-forte accompaniment which Robert Schumann added, and which Adela Fachir and Ethel Hobday used. In any case there was no need to emphasize the accompaniment to the extent of making it a concert piece, as it is to have one imagine the best function it can fulfill is to float round the solo violin as if it were a condensation in sound of those imaginary harmonies with which listeners involuntarily invest a Bach unaccompanied solo work. But it is a difficulty that no people quite agree as to the exact details of this ethereal imaginary accompaniment, add so, when one hears the Schumann accompaniment one cannot always agree with it—still less when one hears it thrust at one, as on this occasion by the pianist. Three movements of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" exhibited all the best qualities of Adela Fachir's playing, especially her large, remarkably sweet tone when playing in the highest registers. A group of miscellaneous solos completed the program. Adela Fachir ended the concert in a glow of success with Zarzky's difficult mazurka. She is at her best in these vivid and comparatively short bits of characterization, especially if they give scope for her admirable left-hand work and staccato bowing.

The Royal Philharmonic Society, at a special general meeting of its members, has recently made a most important and historic alteration in its rules. Hitherto, though professional women musicians have been eligible as associates, and amateurs as fellows of the society, the higher grade of membership has been closed to women. The rule was made 110 years ago when the society was founded. There was nothing unusual or anomalous in it at that time, but conditions have altered radically in the interval, and women now share responsibility and largely in the musical activities of Great Britain. With a courtesy and clear-sightedness which will undoubtedly be greatly appreciated, the members of the Royal Philharmonic Society have now thrown open the higher branches of the society to women. This is a very real event, as this is the premier musical society in the British Empire and carries great prestige.

## THE PLACE OF TECHNIQUE

In the Study of Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Technique, as all musicians know, is a means to an end, not an end in itself. The air of technical study is, or should be, to attain such power over one's instrument that interpretation, unhindered by difficulties, expresses the composer's idea and the understanding of the performer. Every player of temperament discovers fresh beauty and interest in the works of the great masters; he tells their story as they wrote it, but with his own voice, which is different from all other voices, since no two temperaments are exactly alike. Technical difficulties form a more or less troublesome barrier between the soloist and the realization of this ideal.

Every one who studies an instrument has some natural technical aptitude which makes the work easy in one direction or another. Some students have strength, others, perhaps more fortunate, since strength is always in danger of stiffness, have flexibility. There are violin students, and young singers, who can shake or trill at will with little or no trouble; there are piano students for whom brilliant passages have no difficulties, even at an early stage in their training.

The object of technical training is to strengthen the weak points, and to develop the strong ones, thus insuring a technical equipment equal to any demand that may be made upon it. To do this, steady work is necessary, but it should be made as interesting as possible, and not produce fatigue. It is not a hard matter to make study interesting for advanced students since there are many "Studies," both for violin and for piano, which are of musical as well as of technical interest. Elementary and intermediate technical work is apt to be less interesting; but if children realize what they are aiming at, and are taught to regard their exercises as a necessary first-step, this difficulty will be greatly lessened.

There is, also, a certain satisfaction to be obtained from a neatly played study, an undoubted interest in technique for its own sake which will be doubled by the welcome discovery that studies for special purposes obviate the necessity of long and tedious study of difficult passages in solo work. This result, however, cannot be attained unless all the faculties are alert. To continue work when the attention wanders or with tired fingers, is merely a waste of time, and is calculated to produce an inferior machine rather than a musical instrument. On the other hand, it is of great importance to practice every day; only daily practice can give that technical mastery which opens the door to freedom of expression. It is only in so far as this freedom has been attained that any opinion can be formed as to the musical personality of the student. It is, however, necessary, from the technical as well as from the musical point of view, that young players should study occasionally music which is somewhat above their capabilities, provided always that they realize the imperfections of their performance and that they aim at a perfect interpretation of music within their powers.

Those who study in order that they may interpret worthily can never decline into mere fireworks mongers, or performers of more or less astonishing gymnastics which ignore the imagination and have, in truth, nothing to do with music. At the same time, technique, if it is rightly used, can hardly be too highly developed. One recalls Joachim's rendering of the Violin Concerto in A minor, in which he was accustomed to perform amazing feats with the bow, yet never sacrificed the true quality of the old music, or allowed the virtuoso to overshadow the musician. His technique seemed to be more a natural consequence of his qualities as an artist than a separate gift.

Although such a natural combination of the powers of the virtuoso and those of the musician is not found in every artist, there is always a real connection between temperament and technical ability. This is the case even with pupils who vary greatly in their peculiarities. To give the simplest example, those of mercurial temperament dash blindly at quick passages and can hardly be persuaded into accuracy; others are over-careful and have to be induced occasionally to "let themselves go." Every instrumentalist knows also how much easier it is to play congenial music than that which excites no enthusiasm, even if the latter is simpler from the technical standpoint.

When, however, a certain degree of technical facility has been attained, the student has still to learn how to apply it to the best advantage in playing different kinds of music. Musical experience and artistic development will teach this more surely than many precepts. For this purpose, ensemble playing is to be recommended, for it develops the musical nature as well as the technical side, while introducing the young musician to a new world of beauty.

## MADAME MELBA'S PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Australasian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—While visiting Sydney recently, Mme. Melba discussed with a representative of the Sydney Morning Herald her plans for 1922. The singer is on the directorate of Covent Garden Opera, but she has not had an official communication from London and does not believe that that city is ready for a reopening in May, as recently reported. "Seemingly the days of 500 guineas

for a grand tier box for the season are gone forever. Grand opera is an expensive business. It used to cost us \$600 every time to get up our curtain, and after all, though Covent Garden is as large as a theater, it is by no means so large as an opera house, so that its total possible capacity was always assessed at £1600 a night. On special star nights I have sung to a £2000 house, but expenses were always proportionate. It is quite likely that the house may reopen to opera in English on the relatively modest scale of the Beecham direction, and in any case a company is being floated in which many of the English artists are interested. They give enjoyable performances, even without the world-voices, and I sincerely hope they make a success."

The success of music week in Melbourne is commended to Sydney music lovers by Mme. Melba. The singer was especially interested in the great concert in the Exhibition Building in Melbourne, in which there was a choir of 1000 voices and an orchestra of 250. The success of the five popular Melba concerts in Melbourne was such that a second series of concerts was arranged. Booking for these five concerts opened shortly after midnight, and by 7 a.m. the whole of the seats had been booked. As some tickets had been sold two days before, the net result was that 20,000 tickets were bought up in 10 hours; unprecedented booking for Australia.

## BLAIR FAIRCHILD'S BALLETS IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Much interest was taken by Americans in Paris in the production of Blair Fairchild's ballet-pantomime, "Dame Libellule," at one of the state-endowed theaters of music. This is the first time that such a work of an American has been produced at the Opéra-Comique, and it should be said at once that the experiment was a complete success. Not only was the delightful music to the popular taste, but the critics generally esteem it highly. Mr. Fairchild is not pretentious, but he is charming. His music is tuneful and colorful. There is a fairy-like lightness and brightness in his treatment of a pleasant simple theme, that reminds one at times of Maurice Ravel, though remaining original. There is no doubt that the technique of Mr. Fairchild is excellent. He is never audacious and preserves a sense of discretion whenever he approaches the verge of modernity.

As for the subject, it is so delicious that it could hardly have been mis-handled even by a much less efficient musical craftsman than Mr. Fairchild. The dragon-fly dances daintily before the toad, the lizard, and the tumblebug who proceed to woo her. They display their respective talents. There is an amusing fight of the rivals, armed with porcupine quills, while the buzzing bees flutter about unable to prevent the duel between toad and lizard. The lizard wins, but a brilliant butterfly enters on the scene and wins the heart of the coquettish Libellule.

Certainly the dainty piece was admirably produced in every respect. The scenery is exquisitely fantastic with its water-lilies and great fungi and turfborded lake. There is a drollery in the costumes that was fascinating while the shimmering effects of the more beautiful personages in this ballet may be imagined. "Mlle. Sonia Pavloff is a graceful Libellule and Mlle. Mona Palva the butterfly."

Perhaps one should have given place in this account to the much more serious work—"Dans L'Ombre de la Cathédrale," a lyrical drama in three acts founded upon a Blasco Ibanez romance—which was produced at the Opéra-Comique on the same evening. But if the work of George Hue (libretto by Maurice Lena and Henry Farnere) is longer, it by no means follows that it is so successful. Mr. Hue is sincere, graceful, and elegant, but he lacks vigor. As for the story—not the original story but the story as adapted for stage purposes—it is conventional and somewhat banal. It is too melodramatic for operatic purposes in the opinion of the writer.

But in this tale of anarchy and thieves, and love and repentance, there is plenty of opportunity for liturgical chants in the cathedral, and ringing of bells. Some of the scenes, especially that of the third act before the altar—are impressive and great pains have been taken to reproduce the Spanish atmosphere. But one cannot honestly say that this piece is all that it should be. The interpreters are unequal. The best is Charles Priant in the principal rôle—an artist who has not had the opportunities which his talent deserves.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Monday evening, January 23, will mark the opening of the Chicago grand opera season at The Manhattan Opera House, and also the first New York performance of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sne-gurotchka" ("The Snow Maiden"), at the Metropolitan. General Manager Gatti-Gasazza has selected Luceria Bori for the title rôle and others in the cast are Marion Talva, Leon Zolnier and Orville Harold. Rosina Galli prepared the "Ballet of the Birds," which is one of the opera's features, and Boris Anisfeld has designed the five sets for it. Arthur Bodanzky will conduct. In "Samson and Delilah" at the Manhattan, General Manager Mary Garden offers Lucien Muratore and Marguerite d'Alvarez in the title rôles. Miss Garden's own first appearance of the season will be made on the evening of January 24, in "Thais."

## EMMA CALVÉ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—On the evening of November 28, 1893, Mme. Emma Calvé made her American debut at the Metropolitan Opera House, singing Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana." It was not until later that she became famous for her Carmen, a rôle she sang at the Metropolitan for the last time on March 2, 1904. Oscar Hammerstein engaged her for a few performances at the Manhattan Opera House, where among other rôles she sang La Navarraise in the opera of that name which Massenet wrote for her. Her last appearance at the Manhattan was as Carmen on March 23, 1908.

Mme. Calvé, for the first time in 14 years in New York, on January 8 gave a concert in Carnegie Hall. As the concert progressed the large audience grew more and more enthusiastic after the first number, Gounod's "Stances Sappho," had at once demonstrated that the low tones were, as ever, powerful and dramatic, and the second group, consisting of three old French songs, "Echos des Montagnes," "Le Roi Renaud," and "La Lisette," showed expressive tone coloring, fine phrasing and a clear articulation that was a joy to hear. The remainder of her program, "Lamento d'Arlene," Monteverdi; "Tides Halesnes," Carlsim; "Plaisir d'Amour," Martin; "La Captive," Berlioz; "Casta Diva" (from Norma); Bellini; "In Questa Tomba," Beethoven; "Armand la Rose," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Chanson Slave," Chaminade; "Clavelitos," Valverde, and "Chanson Bohème" and "Habenera" (from "Carmen"), not only upheld one's first opinions, but added new causes for admiration.

Any singer might well point with pride to a breath control, and a freshness of quality such as Mme. Calvé exhibited as at her command. She swooped down on her low tones with all her old-time abandon and the next moment would sing a flute-like pianissimo on high notes with an ease that would be marvelous to hear from any of them and could not be sung by many of them. Her interpretations, given with a proficiency of gesture and pose, that is by this generation, considered somewhat out of place on the concert stage, were unflinchingly effective. It takes the power of knowledge, of confidence in one's resources to give such colorful, dramatic readings of vocal texts. The work of such a bravura artist must ring true every instant. At Mme. Calvé's efforts the audience applauded with a delight that broke all bonds of restraint when, for the last group, she appeared, a Spanish comb thrust in her hair, a flower between her lips and the Carmen vivacious abandon in her step and glance. In the two Bizet numbers she was Carmen and it seemed to one listener that he never before heard Valverde's "Clavelitos" sung with the true Spanish fire, one moment hidden in languorous cadences only to burst into melodious feeling the next.

Many a person, vocally little gifted, can be put into the class of those whose interpretations are well-nigh flawless. It was the wonder, it was the joy to find that the instrument itself was in such splendid, fresh and sympathetic condition. Mme. Calvé has a vocalism that is far superior to that now being employed by many of the younger generation of concert and grand opera singers; it is a vocalism that seems more nearly perfect than that which memory tells that Mme. Calvé was wont to employ when she ruled the boards of the Metropolitan.

"The true viewpoint makes one master of the body, makes one understand everybody and everything," said Mme. Calvé to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In my youth I did not have any such idea. It is the fruits of my experience. One is privileged to enjoy all the fruits of one's experience and learning. And now I try to spiritualize the theater. That is a work I am much interested in. In all my songs, even those of the most human and lightest nature, chansonnets, I think only of their spiritual aspect. That is the cause of the changes in my facial play; that gives color to the tones. I do not think out those changes, as such. The thought is the creative impulse, the word follows and makes the sound."

"I spend five months of each year at my castle in Carrières on the Cévennes mountains. There I have always 20 to 30 pupils, many of them Americans. The remainder of the year I spend in Paris. I find that so many beginners distrust their powers. They declare they haven't the voice or they haven't sufficient talent, constantly limiting themselves in their thoughts. I try to teach them that they must believe in the powers given to them. I am trying to help them uplift the world through their music. Three of my pupils will make their debuts soon, two at the Opéra-Comique and one, who has taken a name which is an anagram of my own, Mlle. Velca, is to sing at Monte Carlo. She possesses a beautiful mezzo-soprano voice and will make her first appearance in February, singing in Massenet's posthumous opera, "Amadis." I am to give concerts in which I will illustrate vocal methods, making them of especial interest to vocal students, and I do so much wish to find an extraordinary voice whilst I am in America."

Mischa, Jan, and Leo Cherniavsky, the musical brothers who have become famous since they first visited Australia in 1908, are again in Sydney and have played themselves back into the hearts of Australian Audiences. The Verbrughen state orchestra assisted them in a Tschickowsky program in the Sydney town hall.

Baltimore music lovers have subscribed a fund of \$42,000, to guarantee three performances in March by the Chicago Grand Opera Company, although but \$40,000 was required.



## THE HOME FORUM

## A First Cabbage Lesson

Monseigneur Charles Le Gros was a good trader, but his gifts were not different in kind from those of the others only in degree. They could all get enthusiastic over the points of their own goods, meat, cheese, butter, vegetables, even over a pennyworth of herbs or of carrots and turnips. They all knew them. For you, perhaps, to find the bad ones; but the good ones they showed you were good, and were real, and they pointed them out to you as one artist to another, enjoying themselves in the process as an artist would.

By listening hard to the sellers alone I should have learned much, but I had the buyers too.

I have not yet forgotten my first cabbage lesson. That was given me by the most elegantly dressed lady of the quarter who came to market followed by her maid bearing baskets. And I stood by the side of the vegetable stall while she chose two summer cabbages from a triangular pile on the pavement.

First she stood and looked at the heap, row by row, carefully, deliberately comparing one with another. Then having picked out by this means a certain number as worthy of further trial she proceeded to feel them carefully with her neatly gloved hand, and finally having reduced the number of competing cabbages to six, she pulled these from the pile and weighed them in her hands one against the other, turning back the outside leaves of the heart as she did so and studying it carefully. Meantime, both the owner and the maid stood by and offered suggestions which she received, or rejected as one who knew. Finally after a certain hesitation between the last three she chose two cabbages, paid for them, and departed, leaving the owner amiably to build up his disarranged triangle again.

An English market seller goes he was tactful, but even he, while giving the change and helping the maid to fit the cabbages into the basket, had remarked lyrically on its color "d'un vert si tendre, si coloré," and it had evidently pleased him that she should have chosen the very best cabbages in the pile. Moreover, he expected to have to arrange them again.

Humbly I followed after my teacher. I could not tell the principles of her first selection, for I did not know the points she was looking for and which her experienced eye had found, but I could pinch the same cabbages she had pinched and see what they felt like, and try to discover why they were chosen and the rest left. . . . But even though I did turn back the outside leaves of the heart and examine it resolutely, it kept as the heart will, its secret—"Paris Through an Art," by A. Herbage Edwards.

## Ballooning in 1784

[A Letter from Gilbert White of Selborne] Selborne, Oct. 19, 1784.

Dear Sister,—From the fineness of the weather, and the steadiness of the wind to the N. E. I began to be possessed with a notion last Friday that we should see Mr. Blanchard in his balloon the day following; and therefore I called on many of my neighbors in the street, and told them my suspicions. The next day was also bright, and the wind continuing as before, I became more sanguine than ever; and issuing forth in the morning exhorted all those that had any curiosity to look sharp from about one o'clock to three towards London, as they would stand a good chance of being entertained with a very extraordinary sight. That day I was not content to call at the houses only; but I went out to the plow-men and laborers in the fields, and advised them to keep an eye to the N. and N. E. at times. I wrote also to Mr. Pink of Faringdon to desire him to look about him. But about one o'clock there came up such a haze that I could not see the hangar. However, not long after the mist cleared away in some degree, and people began to mount the hill. I was busy in and out 'till a quarter after two; and took my last walk along the top of the pound-field, from whence I could discern a long cloud of London smoke, hanging to the N. and N. E. This appearance, for obvious reasons, increased my expectations, yet I came home to dinner, knowing how many were on the watch; but laid my hat and surcoat ready in a chair, in case of an alarm. At twenty minutes before three there was a cry in the street that the balloon was come. We ran into the orchard, where we found twenty or thirty neighbors assembled and from the green bank at S. W. end of my house saw a dark blue speck at a most prodigious height, dropping as it were from the sky, and hanging amidst the regions of the upper air, between the weather-cock of the tower and the top of the may-pole. At first, coming towards us, it did not seem to make any way; but we soon discovered that its velocity was very considerable. For in a few minutes it was over the may-pole; and then over the Fox on my great parlor chimney; and in ten minutes more behind my great walnut tree. The machine looked mostly of a dark blue color; but sometimes reflected the rays of the sun, and appeared of a bright yellow. With a telescope I could discern the boat, and the ropes that supported it. To my eye this vast balloon appeared no bigger than a large tea-urn. When we saw it first, it was north of Farnham, over Farnham-heath; and never came, I believe, on this side the Farnham-road; but continued to pass on the other side of Bentley, Froil, Alton, and so for Meadstead, Lord Northampton's at the Grange, and to the right of Alresford, and Winton; and to Rumsey, where the aerial philosopher came safe to the ground, near the Church, at about five in the evening. I was wonderfully struck at first with the phenomenon; and like Milton's "belated peasant," felt my heart re-bounded with joy and fear at the same time. After a while I surveyed the machine with more composure, without that awe and concern for two of my fellow-creatures, lost in appearance, in the boundless depths of the atmosphere; for we supposed then that two were embarked in this astonishing voyage. At last, seeing with what steady composure they moved, I began to consider them as secure as a group of Storks or Cranes intent on the business of emigration, and who had . . . set forth.

Their airy caravan, high over seas—Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing—Easing their flight. . . .

—Life and Letters of Gilbert White of Selborne, by Rashleigh Holt-White.

## The Gypsies Play for a Great Musician

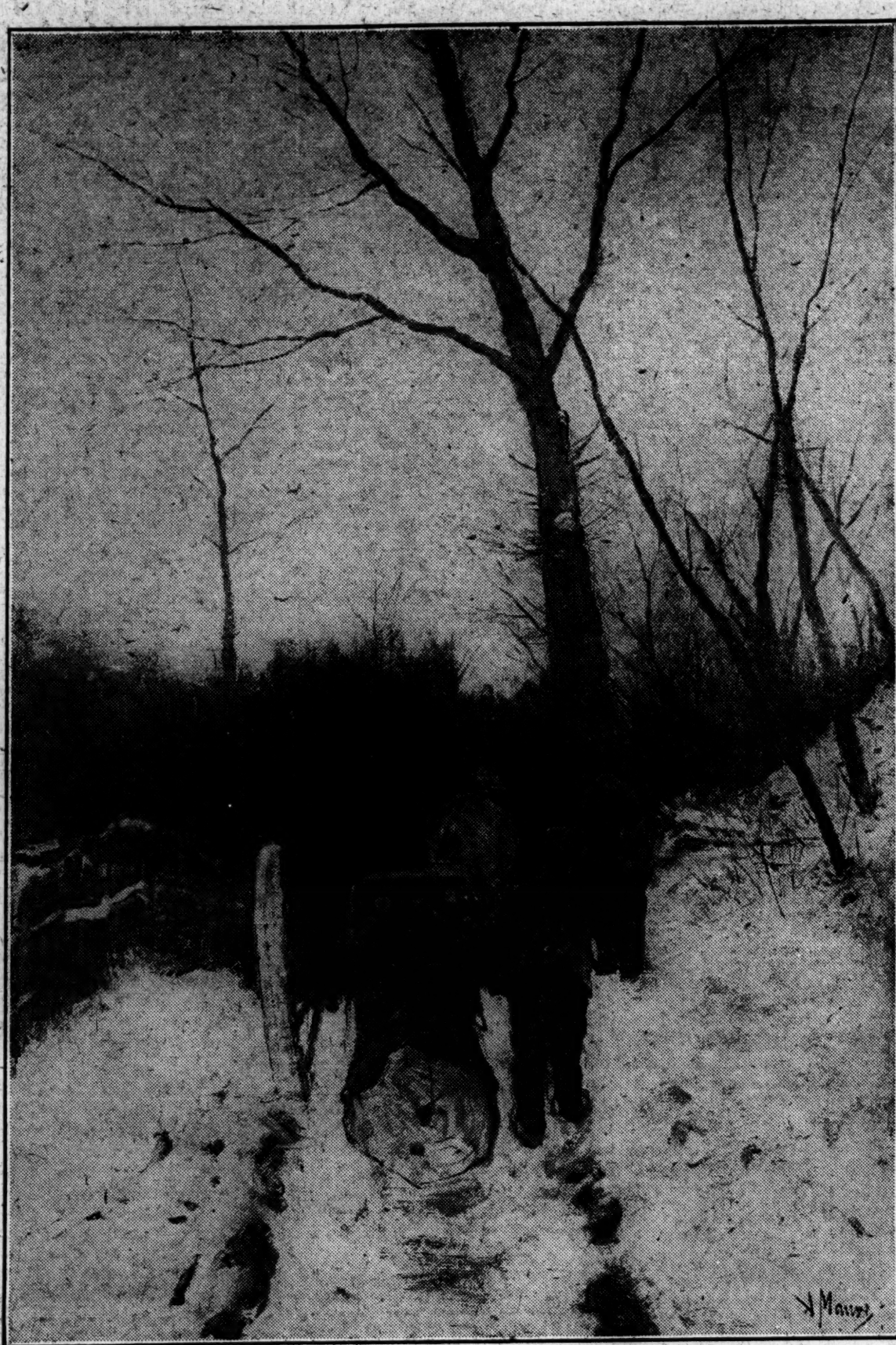
Leschetitzky was very fond of excursions to the country, and on one occasion . . . six of us were invited for a two or three days' trip down the Danube as far as Pressburg.

We had to start early in the morning, and Leschetitzky, who was never late, was the first one to arrive at the boat. He was happy and contented, except for the fear that some one might be late, and looked forward to a long, quiet day. His attitude of mind was of peaceful and affectionate meditation on the past and present. He had made the journey there before with Liszt and Rubenstein. He wondered if we could not find the hotel, and stop at the place where they had been together.

He wanted also to find certain gypsies that would perhaps be in Pressburg still. The Frazer was the nearest place to go to hear the gypsies play in Vienna, but he reminded us that the wildest gypsies did not come near big places, and if people wanted to hear them play, they had to search for them. He thought one hardly knew how to play an Hungarian rhapsody until one had heard and appreciated the playing of the wildest band of gypsies.

The boat glided noiselessly along, and Leschetitzky talked about his colleagues, then of the pupils he had had in the years since he had first made this journey. From how many corners of the earth they had come! He called himself a fortunate man.

We . . . landed in Pressburg, about five o'clock. . . . We were led around many corners and down many streets, until Leschetitzky was sure we had found the small hotel where he and his friends had stopped. Now Les-



"The Timber Truck," from the painting by Anton Mauve

chetitzky was just beginning to live and enjoy himself. He asked us reproachfully if we really must take a rest. Frau Brée thought we really ought to do so, but we all appeared again after a short time to start what was in reality another day with Leschetitzky.

As we sat at the dinner table, Leschetitzky called for the proprietor, and asked him if he happened to have the old registry books. Search was made for them in the cellar, where they were finally found. Leschetitzky turned page after page in great excitement until he discovered the three signatures of Liszt, Rubinstein, and his own.

After dinner we sat in one of the parks of Pressburg—a rather dense park with enormous trees. . . .

Leschetitzky led us, again down many streets to the outskirts of Pressburg, where we found a special type of gypsies. It might have been that they were the same ones whom he knew years before and who remembered him. At any rate, they must have recognized in Leschetitzky a man after their own hearts, for, as he walked down the path toward them, they fairly swarmed about him, danced around him, and began to play close to his ear. "Don't play too well," he said to one of them, "we shall be jealous. We have much to learn from you, even if we know a little bit ourselves." They asked him what he wanted to hear. "I want to hear you," he replied. "Don't worry about what you play."

They became very animated. They waved to us, and the whole band bowed from time to time. The leader walked round and round our table as he played, then back, nearer his band, and they all leaned toward us as they made great crashes of crescendos or passionate diminuendos. But Leschetitzky was still uneasy. After a while came a pause in the music, when people could talk and move about.

"The gypsies have a dynamic quality and rhythm that very few people have," Leschetitzky began.

"But the Germans have it also!" said one of our number.

"The Germans least of all," said Leschetitzky. "They have their own qualities: sentiment, sweetness, and poetry, but the real fire, and certainly the abandon of these gypsies, you seldom find among the Germans."

"Oh, Professor," protested the one addressed. "You forget D'Albert!"

"Is he a German? You forget," said Leschetitzky. "The Viennese have what I mean. The Poles, the Russians, and the English and Americans are not lacking in this quality. No, indeed!"

He grew more severe and masterful with every word. "The Germans would like to think they possess the qualities I am speaking about. They often pretend to have them, but their eloquence more often degenerates into declamation, and their abandon into

affection. It is almost racial. . . . "Look at those gypsies. They have forgotten everything but the pleasure of playing. They are magnificent!" Leschetitzky gave them more money, and they played on. He was happy. . . . "Leschetitzky As I Knew Him," Ethel Newcomb.

## The Stuff of Sagas

In his preface to "The Song of Hugh Glass," John G. Neihardt intimately writes of his interest in the era of the American Fur Trade and its heroes:

"The following narrative is based upon an episode taken from our history, the era of the American Fur Trade. My interest in that period may be said to have begun at the age of six when, clinging to the forefinger of my father, I discovered the Missouri River from a bluff top at Kansas City. It was flood time, and the impression I received was deep and lasting. Even now I cannot think of that stream without a thrill of awe and something of the reverence one feels for mighty things. It was for me what the sea must have been to the Greek boys of antiquity. And as those ancient boys must have been eager to hear of perils nobly encountered on the deep and in the lands adjacent, so was I eager to learn of the heroes who had travelled my river as an imperial road. . . .

"I desisted that some day I would begin to tell these hero tales in verse; and in 1908, as a preparation for what I had in mind, I descended the Missouri in an open boat, and also ascended the Yellowstone for a considerable distance. On the upper river the country was practically unchanged; and for one familiar with what had taken place there, it was no difficult feat of the imagination to revive the details of that time—the men, the trails, the boats, the trading posts, where veritable satraps once ruled under the sway of the American Fur Company."

## Mauve Loved Nature

When I take my favorite walk, through Clingendael to Wassenaar, in the spring or early summer—that walk so well known to the inhabitants of the Hague—I often think of Mauve and his light, soft silver art, that touch so delicate and sympathetic, so pleasing and artistic. The atmosphere of a pale grey-blueish tone, as soft as satin; the ground covered with the finest green grass—such as grows only near the downs; the small lanky trees, birch and poplar, clothed in their scanty spring attire, and should the wind blow from the east, there hangs over the landscape a fine, transparent veil which gives to the whole a lovely caressing mood. Should it chance, too, that the farmer was busy with his plough and harrow, or the labourer with his spade, it would seem to me as if I were walking through a gallery of pictures, and all of them signed by Mauve: The chain of soft mossy downs, which surrounds the scene, is a wall founded by and blending into a whole, worthy of the name of so great an artist as Anton Mauve. . . .

Even so I think of Daubigny when walking along the shores of the Oise; or Diaz when wandering in the forest of Fontainebleau. Again, if strolling in the neighbourhood of Hooghalen, I seem to be turning over the pages in a sketch book of Hobbema.

Mauve loved nature such as I have been describing. Every artist has his special taste in the matter of landscape; every man sees nature through different spectacles, and every artist according to his temperament; he (the painter) sees her, not so much by sight as by disposition. She will appeal to his mood and stir his humor according to the vein he is in. . . .

When Mauve had found his level, so to speak, and felt thoroughly convinced in what particular line his talent lay, he ever after remained faithful to the green fields and country lanes, to the rich meadows with grazing cattle, and to soft grayish downs, all so characteristic of some parts of Holland. He studied much in the neighborhood of Scheveningen, not only on the sea shore, but wandered far inland to the so-called "Inner Downs," which are softer and greener than those nearer the sea, away from the influence of wind and storm—"Dutch Painters of the Nineteenth Century," A. C. Loffelt (ed. by Max Rooses, tr. by F. Knowles).

## With Music A-Roar

Dazzling dark blue and verdurous, quiet with snow, Empty with loveliness, with music a-roar. Her billowing summits leaving noon—aglow—Crashed the Atlantic on the cliff-ringed shore. —Walter De La Mare.

## True Greatness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HISTORY has reckoned certain kings of this earth as great. Looking back over the category, a philosopher must be driven to ask in what, then, does greatness consist? One of these kings, Charles of Spain, was certainly a great persecutor; another, Frederick of Prussia, a great exponent of the doctrine that the state is above conscience; and yet a third, Peter of Russia, was a half madman, brutal in his exercise of power. All these examples are taken from Christian countries, and yet centuries before their day a pagan Roman thinker, by the name of Pliny, had summed up greatness in a sentence quoted with appreciation by Mrs. Eddy, on page 150 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." "Pliny," she writes there, "gives the following description of the character of true greatness: 'Doing what deserves to be written, and writing what deserves to be read; and rendering the world happier and better for having lived in it.' Strive thou for the joy and crown of such a pilgrimage—the service of such a mission."

Pliny, it is evident, understood better than the monks of Yuste, the generals of Potsdam, all the politicians of Petersburg, wherein true greatness lies; for anybody who attempts to live up to the pagan's maxim must be, consciously or unconsciously, endeavoring to walk in the footsteps of the Christ. The only standard, however, of true greatness there can ever really be is the standard that measures the stature of the Christ. It is a curious commentary on Christian ethics, as understood by the annalists, that the writers of histories should have labeled these men great, when there was not one of them who did not leave behind him a trail of blood and misery. And yet all the time they had in the Book, which they claimed was the guide of Christendom, the test of true greatness in a hundred and one different forms. The writer of Genesis and the writer of Revelation are at one on this point, in the proportion of their respective understanding of the Christ. The heroes of Genesis are the patriarchs, the men who, in their day, understood most of Principle; whilst the writer of Revelation makes it perfectly clear that there is no material greatness at all, and that a man only begins to attain a knowledge of true greatness as his vision of matter vanishes in an understanding of the Christ.

The greatest man, unquestionably, in the world today is the man who knows most of Principle, just as the greatest man in the first century of the Christian era, was not Caesar on the throne of Rome, but the Jewish carpenter answering for his life, in material insignificance, before a Roman procurator in a despised province of the empire. So little attention did Christ Jesus attract, in his hour, that the enemies and critics of Christianity have made one of their strong reasons against its acceptance, the argument that there is no historical evidence that he ever existed. It is true that a witty Irish bishop, of the last century, beat them at their own game, by proving, along their own lines, that Napoleon the Great was a myth. But the point, for the present purpose, is not the weakness of the argument, but the fact that it is only as the centuries have passed that the greatness of Jesus of Nazareth has expanded before the world. "Jesus of Nazareth," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 313 of Science and Health, "was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." Now, when it has been said that any man is the most scientific man who ever lived, it has been said that he is the greatest man that ever lived, when Science is properly understood as the Science of Christ, or Truth. This is the Science of Christianity, the understanding of the absolute, and the corresponding repudiation of the material. In finding the spiritual cause of things, Jesus the Christ won the title of the Christ, and proved himself to be the greatest man in the world, because he was the man who understood Truth most completely.

It is quite obvious, then, what Paul was driving at when he claimed for the Christian the Mind of Christ. But to have the Mind of Christ the Christian must put off the carnal mind, and only in the proportion in which he does this can he claim to be a Christian at all. Greatness, then, obviously lies in the degree in which the individual lets that Mind be in him which was also in Christ Jesus, and the test of this greatness is obviously the ability of the Christian to do the works which Christ Jesus did. The greatest man in the world, then, today is no politician, no lawyer, no famous artist, unless, in addition to this, he is also the man most capable of healing the sick and of demonstrating the nothingness of sin, disease, and death. The applause of the senate, the triumphs of the courts, the delirium of the theater, all these are as nothing compared to the power to stand by a sick-bed, and to see the sick man arise. For it is the healing of sickness which constitutes the first proof that any man may give of the possession, in the slightest degree, of the Mind of Christ, and it is in the proportion of his ability to heal the sick, and so to overcome sin, disease, and death, that the individual towers above the multitude in the stature of the Christ.

What, ultimately, is the advantage of success in the world, if that success is based, in any degree, on a be-

lief in the reality of matter, which must perish from thought before the Christ can be realized? The world, naturally, does not comprehend this, because it is the world, because it is the accentuation of a belief in matter, and so in the reality of sin, disease, and death. Believing these things to be real, the world naturally bows itself down before the symbol of materiality. Thus it proclaims the greatness of Charles, adding possession to possession, and using their people as so many driven cattle, until the boast could be made that the sun never set over his dominions; thus it insists on the greatness of Frederick, cynically repudiating conscience for the state, and holding his gains with a material sword in the face of overwhelming material odds; and thus it sees a great king in Peter, using his barbarian people as a means to an end, and not permitting a single scruple of humanity to stand in his way. Yet whilst Charles was burning heretics, William Tyndale was learning to become a martyr by translating the Bible into English; yet when Frederick was breaking international law by marching an army into Silesia, John Wesley was preaching to the miners, and proving that faith healing was still a possibility; yet whilst Peter was poisoning his son, William Penn was offering friendship to the Indians under the great tree at Shakamaxon. Which of these men, then, was really the greatest? And is it any wonder that Mrs. Eddy should write, on page 55 of Science and Health, "My weary hope tries to realize that happy day, when man shall recognize the Science of Christ and love his neighbor as himself,—when he shall realize God's omnipotence and the healing power of the divine Love in what it has done and is doing for mankind." This, too, might have been the dream of Pliny, could he have understood.

## Between the Trees

Lovely through grass the white narcissus reaches  
And lovelier between the trees  
The snowy sprinkled mask of anemones  
Drifted about the roots of leafless beeches,  
So frail in the wind, so delicately petalled  
Each seems a small white moth on the twin leaves settled,  
Ready to fly at the first light touch of the breeze.  
—Martin Armstrong.

Cause and Upholder  
God alone. . . . is in Himself, and is the Cause and Upholder of everything to which He has given being. —Pusey.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Poincaré Promises!

THE huge majority by which the Chamber of Deputies welcomed Mr. Poincaré to the premiership marks him as the natural head of the national bloc. Curiously enough, this bloc was returned on the popularity of Mr. Clemenceau, at the time when he hoped to become president of the republic. Now, Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Poincaré have been far from being political allies, and it is an ironic turn which gives the latter the advantage of all the former's efforts during the elections. Nevertheless, the temper of the bloc is the temper of Mr. Poincaré, and it is, therefore, in the natural order of things that it should welcome him to its head. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the Mr. Poincaré whom the bloc is welcoming is a Mr. Poincaré of words. This does not mean, for one moment, that the words may not become acts, but at the same time the bloc knows Mr. Poincaré as a gentleman who has stood rather in opposition to the policy of the premiers who have preceded him before the present Chambers, than as a leader who has effected anything. The main difference, for instance, between Mr. Briand and Mr. Poincaré is that they have both in theory protested that the policy of reparations must be made realizable, but that in practice Mr. Briand found this anything but easy. It now falls to Mr. Poincaré to enforce the policy which Mr. Briand failed to carry out, and when Mr. Poincaré comes to do this, he may discover that Mr. Briand was not so remiss as he imagines.

The situation, in short, is a little peculiar. Mr. Poincaré is not particularly popular either in the Chambers or in the country, but Mr. Poincaré's insistence upon reparations is popular, and as a result the unpopular man triumphs, for the moment, by reason of his avowed intentions. The question, consequently, resolves itself into this, Can Mr. Poincaré succeed in extracting reparations from Germany where Mr. Briand failed? He said himself, on Thursday, in the Chamber, that it was the height of iniquity to propose letting Germany off her debt, and that, more than this, the French budget could not be balanced until that debt was paid. Now, in stating this Mr. Poincaré was guilty, so far as the iniquity goes, of a truism; but when it comes to the question of the balancing of the French budget being dependent upon reparations, the truism is not quite so apparent. The balancing of the French budget is obviously dependent upon something, but if the necessary reparations cannot be extracted from Germany, it is obvious that something cannot be reparations. Therefore, if sufficient reparations are not forthcoming, France must either go bankrupt, or must find another means of balancing her budget. And this last is precisely what Mr. Briand and other French statesmen have been learning to believe when translated out of opposition into office. Now Mr. Poincaré steps into the breach, with this insistence on a balance struck with reparations, and it will be intensely interesting to watch the future, and to see if Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Briand, and others, have been really deluded by Germany, and whether Germany, as Mr. Poincaré declares, is capable of paying.

Whether the Chambers are of the opinion or not that Mr. Poincaré can impose his demands upon Germany, there is no question that they sincerely hope he can. The cheering in the Chamber at the moment when he declared that Germany's insolvency was purely artificial, left no doubt at all on this score. The Premier's contention is that while Germany is all the time getting richer, the state is deliberately being kept in a poverty-stricken condition, in order that it may hold up its approaching bankruptcy to the commiseration of the world. In short that the country is surreptitiously thriving. Now everybody who knows anything at all about economics knows that such a case is particularly thin. Mr. Poincaré may be absolutely right, on the other hand he may be entirely wrong. What the ensuing months are going to show is whether he can prove that he is right. The present Chamber has still two years to run, and if Mr. Poincaré systematically extends the mailed fist in the direction of Berlin, and succeeds in any way in forcing reparations out of Germany, he will be absolutely certain of its support. But if, as time goes on, the mailed fist cannot open its palm so as to show some gold, the temper of the Chamber may very easily change, and the deputies may discover that they made a very bad bargain when they exchanged the present Prime Minister for Mr. Briand. Anyway, it is unquestionable what Mr. Briand, after careful consideration of the conditions, obviously thinks himself. Like every other Frenchman, he was determinedly anxious that Germany should pay the uttermost farthing, but he came gradually to the conclusion that the uttermost farthing was about what Germany was paying, and that any attempt to force her to pay more would be disastrous rather than anything else.

Mr. Poincaré will, of course, have a very much easier time with the Chamber than ever Mr. Briand had. Mr. Briand was "a savage," that is to say, a man belonging to no party, who was forced to look now to the Right and now to the Left, sometimes to one aggregation of groups, sometimes to another aggregation of groups, for his majorities. He won his majorities very largely with his silver tongue, for he outshines Mr. Poincaré as a speaker, very much as Mr. Gambetta outshone his opponents. All the same, Mr. Poincaré will have the solid national bloc behind him, though curiously enough, as has been pointed out, this bloc was fashioned by one of the bitterest opponents to his claims when he stood for the presidency. It was in those days that Mr. Clemenceau cynically discovered Mr. Pams, and became the sponsor for his many virtues before the country. Mr. Pams, however, lost the election, and with his loss of it Mr. Clemenceau's interest in him ceased. "Pams," he is reported to have said, when a friend inquired indiscreetly after his protégé, "Pams, don't speak to me about him. Let him go on making les papiers à cigares." The breach with Mr. Poincaré was not, however, healed, even though Mr. Poincaré was eventually

forced to call him to the rescue of France in the darkest hour of the war. That it has not yet been healed is proved by the fact that Mr. Tardieu, Mr. Clemenceau's most noted lieutenant, refused to join the ministry, and it may yet be that the ministry wrecker will have something to say during the present premiership.

### No Isolation for Prohibition

ONE of the popular fallacies about prohibition, so far as the liquor interests have been concerned, has been the notion that the abolition of alcoholic drinks for beverage purposes was brought about in the United States by a minority of fanatics at the expense of the liberty of the individual. This error has often masqueraded as the truth in American drives against prohibition, but now that it has been detected and rendered largely ineffective in this country, it is being seized upon by the liquor interests abroad, notably those of Great Britain. It is being held up to the British people as if it proved the United States of America to be a horrible example of autocracy. Britons are being exhorted to take warning. In the public prints that are accessible to liquor propaganda, and even on the labels of the bottles in which drink is distributed, the British are being admonished "to preserve their rights in the face of the new American invasion." They are to understand, it seems, not only that their rights as Britons are threatened, but also that if these rights disappear it will be America that takes them away.

Of course, all this is pitifully illogical. To suspect the British public of any large acceptance of it would be largely to discredit British intelligence. For the comparatively few British press references that reach the United States are amply sufficient to show that if the drink evil is ever stamped out in Great Britain, it will be stamped out by Britons. The forces that are actively working for its elimination there are British forces. Witness, this very month, the statements of the Rev. J. Alfred Sharp, of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of London. He speaks of the present anti-liquor campaign in Great Britain as "raising up a new constituency of church members and citizens which will vote the drink business out of existence in years to come." He says, "Never before were the Christian churches so much in earnest about the extinction of the drink evil, or so united in their efforts to bring it about." He characterizes this movement as "a great moral crusade for national well-being," and declares that it is "not in the nature of a special stunt," but that it will "go forward from strength to strength until its ultimate object is achieved." These utterances do not indicate that America is taking any large part in the affair. And after all, the British drink trade are under no real illusions on this point. One of their own publications, intended, perhaps, for a different circle of readers than the warnings about personal liberty and individual rights, not only declares that "the long-threatened drive to make Britain dry has begun in earnest," but also avers that the contest is being led by the Wesleyan Methodists. The only suggestion here of a United States connection is the reminder that "in the United States it was the Methodists who successfully engineered prohibition."

What stands forth clearly out of all this is, first, that the liquor interests have serious difficulty in making a fair statement of even the simplest facts, no matter what phase of the prohibition question they seek to treat on, and second, that the dry movement in Great Britain, so far as there is any, is a British movement. Of course that is as it should be. It is nonsense to talk about the people of one free country undertaking to impose their notions of public policy upon the people of another free country, contrary to that people's wish. No such imposition is being anywhere attempted in the cause of prohibition. On the other hand, it would be idle to contend that the influence of one country's acceptance of a great moral self-denying ordinance, like prohibition, could be isolated in that one country. It could not be. Its effect was bound to be felt in other countries from the very beginning of its application. Its effect is being felt tremendously in Great Britain, not because there is any American invasion of that friendly domain, but because the Wesleyan Methodists and others who are, and long have been, working to dissipate the evils of drink there have taken all the advantage they could of the American experience and have not hesitated to call upon the dry protagonists in the United States for aid in the British crusade. What this means is, not that one country is seeking unduly to impose its views upon the other, but merely that individual dries of both countries are very naturally joining forces, privately, against the common moral enemy, without regard to nationalistic lines.

It is difficult to see how any fault can be found with that method of procedure, unless by the liquor interests, who are destined to have the largest experience of its effects. But the liquor interests are nationalistic only when they conceive that their cause may be benefited by some chauvinistic outcry. Their ordinary methods are international. They justify internationalism on the part of the dries. No impositions by the latter have anywhere been equal to the pro-liquor impositions attempted, more or less successfully, it appears, for the nullification of prohibitive efforts against drink in such countries as Iceland, Norway, and Finland. If the influence of the wine traders of such countries as France, Spain and Portugal can be put forth, as apparently it has been put forth, to the virtual reversal of well-defined efforts to establish prohibition by the people of the northern lands, nothing else is needed to make it evident that the contest for prohibition is essentially international. It cannot be isolated in any one country, any more than the French and Spanish wine-growers can be satisfied with profits derived only from France and Spain.

In reality it has always been a world contest, though it had little excuse for ranging itself on national lines until after the United States had furnished the example of an entire nation going dry. That achievement simply marked a stage in the world contest. It meant that thereafter a nation was to be the unit of prohibitive achievement, whereas previously the units had been merely states and neighborhoods. Those who would combat the prohibition movement in Britain or anywhere else by calling it an American invasion, are simply undertaking

to check a great moral advance by raising a barrier of unthinking nationalism across its path. But the prohibition movement is bigger than America. The United States has no sure monopoly of it, and seeks none. The country is ready to share the benefits of the policy with all others, and is equally ready to defend it against all. But the world movement for prohibition is not in the keeping of any country. It is in the hands of the prohibitionists. And they are everywhere.

### The Next Congressional Elections

IF to those whose only interest in recurring state and national elections is that of the more or less passive voter it seems that one political campaign follows closely upon the heels of another, how much more frequent, or continuing, must these occasions seem to those whose political fortunes depend upon the results of the contests. Students and critics of the fundamental plan of civil government obtaining in the United States have not infrequently expressed mild disapproval of a system under which the official tenure of representatives of the people is arbitrarily fixed. It has been pointed out that a more genuinely democratic system would provide for some plan under which, with the failure of those chosen truly to represent their constituencies, or with the change of view even of the constituencies themselves, an immediate recall might be voted and other delegates or representatives chosen. No doubt there might be occasions when the application of such a system would insure a more satisfactory representation, but in the history of government in the United States it may be made to appear that, on the whole, the interests of the people would not have been better served than under the present plan providing for regular biennial elections.

The important consideration should not be overlooked that with each recurring biennial period it is possible for the voters of the congressional districts to recall their representative in the House, and for the states as often to recall one-third of the membership of the Senate. No combination of vested partisan power can withstand this wholesome provision for safeguarding the sincere, sober wishes of the people. It must be, if the record of the two houses of Congress means anything, that the people, generally speaking, regard themselves as fairly represented, else there would not appear, as does appear, the long list of members of both the House and Senate with continuing terms of service.

No steward is called upon to render a more detailed accounting than is exacted from those who undertake to speak for their constituencies in the Congress of the United States. The apparent tendency of those who have the right and the power to choose to extend, sometimes almost indefinitely, the tenure of those selected, is fairly conclusive evidence that the wishes of those represented have been regarded. When consideration is given to the varied and widely divergent economic interests of the states and districts represented, it is explained why, to the onlooker from one section of the country, it may seem that the people of another section are being ill served. And this same divergence of economic interest, when its logical effects are considered, makes more difficult of understanding the adherence to arbitrary partisan standards which has continued for so many years in the United States. Just now, on the eve of the regular congressional elections, the effort by the party in power is to fortify itself by inducing or compelling a renewal of this traditional allegiance. The task, in the light of recent independent pronouncements in both houses of Congress, is not an easy one. The members, individually, who are mindful of their responsibility to those to whom they must answer, may find it difficult to pledge an unreserved fealty to those who assume to speak with undisputed authority. There is never a tendency in Washington, no matter which of the two major political parties may be in control of the administrative offices, to yield an iota of the power with which the changing fortunes of politics has temporarily invested those who claim the right to speak and to dictate. It is because of this that the trend, all along the line, is away from, rather than toward, party solidarity. Many of the alluring fictions of party regularity have been dissipated within recent years. Perhaps the mark means less today than at any time in the past. The indications are, at any rate, that many a senator and many a representative from those districts far removed from the seat of government will prefer to go before his constituents in the forthcoming November election with the brand of approval won by faithful service to his own people rather than with the highest department mark which party leaders might bestow.

### Popular Orchestral Concerts

PIERRE MONTEUX, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in deigning to give an extra performance once a month this season, has fallen in line with Frederick Stock, who has long led the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Emil Oberhoffer, who against odds of one sort and another is keeping the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra going, and Rudolph Ganz, who last year succeeded Max Zach in the direction of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. In posting his show bills for five popular Monday nights, as well as for the regular twenty-four Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings, the Boston conductor accepts an idea which has been widely tested in the United States, to say nothing of other countries, and found rewarding. In acknowledging that his organization owes a service to that part of the public which is interested in music moderately, as well as that part which makes it a primary diversion, he adopts a policy which other conductors have shown to be good.

And still, the out-of-course concerts of Mr. Monteux should probably be regarded as more or less an independent procedure, and not a mere imitation of what Mr. Stock of Chicago and Mr. Oberhoffer of Minneapolis have done before him, or even of what Sir Henry Wood of London did before Mr. Stock and Mr. Oberhoffer. Granted that the Monday night extra performances may be described as a tardy development in the artistic progress of Boston, they may nevertheless prove to have certain traits that are wanting in any popular musical enterprises hitherto.

The question is largely one of programs. Which of the

symphony orchestra conductors who are offering popular series of concerts in addition to their regular schedule, hold high standards as to the music presented? To take Mr. Monteux first, and to judge him by the second of the two monthly programs he has given thus far, his standard is as high, beyond dispute, as that reached by his fellow-conductors in the United States. Indeed, it quite equals that of visiting conductors from Europe who in recent years have traveled on the American concert circuit with their own orchestras. A program that includes Beethoven's fifth symphony, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" prelude and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, and opera arias for solo singer, is veritably near to first-class. None of the Sunday afternoon popular programs got up by Mr. Ganz this season for the Odeon audiences of St. Louis, compare in seriousness with Mr. Monteux's January program. Few of the Thursday night concerts provided by Mr. Stock at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, in former seasons, have contained such significant material; and likewise but an occasional one of the Sunday afternoon popular concerts given by Mr. Oberhoffer at the Auditorium in Minneapolis has been of such importance. In St. Louis, the selections presented are almost uniformly single movements from symphonies and other short things, with an occasional concerto, performed in its entirety by orchestra and soloist. In Chicago, a complete symphony has been now and then played, the range of choice running from Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony to Tchaikovsky's symphony No. 4 in F minor. If it is a mark of distinction for an orchestra to do without a soloist, then so much higher the rating of Chicago. For Mr. Stock has been able to interest popular audiences, unassisted by a singer or by virtuoso of the violin or the piano. In Minneapolis, Dvorák's "New World" symphony, Kallinikoff's first symphony, and Beethoven's fifth have been performed, besides complete suites of the "Peer Gynt" and "Nutcracker" type, and many of the brighter overtures and the more highly colored tone poems.

Programs, however, are not the whole of the matter. Standards of interpretation also count. Let Mr. Monteux, when conducting the fifth symphony of Beethoven at a popular concert, put his men through their parts in a careless, uninspired manner, then vanishes all acclaim of the occasion for him. Let Mr. Ganz, on the other hand, at one of his popular Sunday matinees, arouse his players, to the picturesque splendors of the "Caucasian" suite of Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, and he becomes the conductor worth people's talking about. The size and scope of the undertaking, in other words, means no more than the quality of effort that goes into it.

### Editorial Notes

THE notices recently published of the most popular books now being read in the United States contain one remarkable factor which has generally been overlooked. They show that the book which is popular in the Atlantic States is also popular in California or Oregon. Boston is reading what Seattle reads, and San Francisco finds its reading tastes more or less agreeing with those of New York. And the coincidence shows itself not merely in relation to American books but to those which have an English origin. Mr. Strachey's life of Queen Victoria, for instance, is in as great demand west as it is east. How shall one account for the circumstance that these two extremes are thinking the same thoughts? Perhaps the passing of the old west has much to do with it. One is surprised in traveling through the west to find how empty are its spaces of nearly all for which it used to stand. What the old west has left behind is tradition, a wealth of color and history, and the writers who seize upon these elements for their creative works are for the most part men who dwell east of the Alleghenies.

SURELY it must long have seemed a reproach to California, the land of big trees, big peaches, big telescopes, and big ranches, that it should possess no skyscraping building worthy of the name! Of course, with the immense tracts of habitable territory within its valleys, there is less apparent need for seeking communion with the sun-swept skies than there might be, say, in crowded New York. Nevertheless, it seems sometimes, on viewing the Woolworth Building, that New York piped and California refused to play. But now it appears that the reproach will be lifted. San Francisco will join the game with its projected 800-foot high Crocker Building. This will be easily the tallest building on the Pacific Coast. But its claims may not stop at that. Does not the Woolworth itself measure but 780 feet from sidewalk to peak? Then of course there will be subsidiary note-comparings with the Woolworth, which can offer forty-three miles of plumbing, two miles of elevator shafts, forty acres of floor area, and hundreds of millions of pounds weight. Truly it is a wonderful game!

JUDGING by the resignations of the state governors of South Australia and Tasmania, owing to the wide gap between their salary and the money required to maintain their official position, the dispute concerning the necessity for the continuance of state governors does not seem highly important. While the Labor Party is striving to abolish the governorship by legislation, the conservative administrations in the two states mentioned have discovered a much better way, although unintentional, of jettisoning the officials appointed to preside over the social activities of the people. It would be interesting to know if the salary of a governor-general comes within hailing distance of his expenses.

JEREMIAH HORROCKS has recently been cited as a neglected genius, and in reply his monument in Westminster Abbey has been pointed out, and a fund of the Royal Astronomical Society which is named for him and intended to commemorate the achievements which gave him his title to fame. It is just this kind of thing which would be avoided by the proposed new scholarships, on a basis somewhat similar to that of the Rhodes scholarships but for the sons of Englishmen without means. What the Chattertons and Jeremiah Horrockses want is opportunity so to exercise their gifts that memorial funds and monuments will not be necessary to perpetuate their memory. Their works should be their proper memorial.